# LEGISLATIVE Research Level 1





**Legislative Services Agency** 

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LSA utilizes "step-by-step" instructions and illustrations, in this manual, to direct you through the basic concepts of Legislative Research Level.

An index is located at the end of this manual to help you locate specific instructions by topic.

This course is designed to teach students how to find legislative information utilizing the South Carolina Legislature web page. At the completion of this course, students will be able to retrieve legislation by bill number, sponsor, committee action, history action, index topics, introduction date, as well as by full text search on Legislative summaries and bills text.

If you have a need to perform more complex searches, we encourage you to take the Legislative Research Level 2 course. LR2 is designed to give the more advanced researcher the ability to perform multi-criteria searches, create customized reports and retrieve statistical data utilizing the South Carolina Legislature web page. Students will learn how to maintain bill lists and create customized reports for their legislative research projects. The LR2 course is particularly beneficial to research analysts and attorneys.

The accuracy and completeness of the information, illustrations, and opinions provided herein are suitable for the training of the staff and members of the South Carolina General Assembly only.

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#### **Notice to Legislative Network Users**

Legislative Services Agency (LSA) maintains two different versions of the South Carolina Legislature web site.

• one web site for use by the SC General Assembly and staff (the Intranet) when they are logged-in on the LSA Network.

and

• one web site for use by the general public via the internet.

The web address for both web sites is:

#### www.scstatehouse.gov

Users of the SC State House wireless network will be directed to the external version of the web page.

#### To Access the South Carolina Legislature Web Page

While logged-in on the Legislative Network



a) **Double-click** the **Internet Explorer** Icon on your desktop.

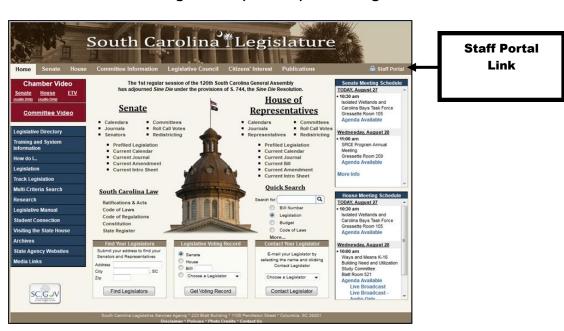
or

- р.
- b) **Double-click** the **Mozilla FireFox** Icon on your desktop.
- c) **www.scstatehouse.gov** has been set as your default (**intranet**) home page by LSA staff
- From a Remote Location:
  - a) Access the Internet.
  - b) Type: www.scstatehouse.gov in the address bar of your Web browser.
  - c) Click the **Go** button or press **Enter**.

#### The Differences Between the two S.C. Legislature Web Sites

1. There is no link to **Training and System Information** on the external web site (when you access <a href="www.scstatehouse.gov">www.scstatehouse.gov</a> from a remote location).

However, Legislative staff members are able to access the **Intranet** web site by logging-in via the **LSA Staff Portal** from a remote location.



The South Carolina Legislature (Intranet) Home Page

- 2. LSA network users accessing **Intranet** site are automatically set to search the **annotated** version of the **S.C. Code of Laws** as well as history lines.
- 3. Those accessing the www.scstatehouse.gove site remotely are automatically set to search the <u>unannotated</u> version of the **S.C. Code of Laws** and history lines.

#### Navigating the South Carolina Legislature Web Page

We'll utilize the following buttons on the Internet toolbar to navigate.



The **BACK** button returns you to the previously viewed web page.



The **FORWARD** button automatically becomes available after the **BACK** button has been used. The forward button advances you in the opposite direction of the **BACK** button.



The **STOP** button cancels the current action.



The **HOME** button returns you to South Carolina Legislature Home page



The **PRINT** button allows you to print information from the page being displayed.

HYPERLINKS Co.

Connect you to other web pages.

<u>Hyperlinks</u> are usually identified as graphic buttons, symbols or <u>UNDERLINED</u> text.

A quick way to determine if an object is a hyperlink is to hover your mouse over

the object, then pause. The mouse pointed will change to is a hyperlink.

if that object

**Click once** to activate a hyperlink.

This course will review the following research features of the S. C. Legislature Web Page

#### • **Legislation** Link



#### Quick Search Links



## **Module 1 Legislation Link**



#### Four Types of Legislation - Defined

#### 1. GENERAL BILLS

- Permanent legislation that requires 3 readings in each chamber and signature of the Governor.
- Governor's VETO may be overridden by 2/3's vote in each chamber.
- Upon passage, becomes an ACT and therefore becomes law.

#### 2. JOINT RESOLUTIONS

- Usually temporary legislation (but not always so) that requires 3 readings in each chamber and signature of the Governor.
- Governor's VETO may be overridden by 2/3's vote in each chamber.
- Upon passage, becomes an ACT and therefore becomes law.
- Joint Resolutions are used to amend the SC Constitution.
- Joint Resolutions <u>amending the SC Constitution</u> do not require signature of the Governor and are not submitted to the Governor for approval.

#### 3. CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS

- Adopted with one reading in each chamber but never becomes law.
- May include congratulations of accomplishments, sympathetic expressions, or the like.

#### 4. SENATE & HOUSE RESOLUTIONS

- Adopted with one reading in initiating chamber but never becomes law.
- Generally called House Resolutions or Senate Resolutions
- May include congratulations of accomplishments, sympathetic expressions, or the like.
- May also include legislation that only pertains to introducing body, i.e. Rules changes.

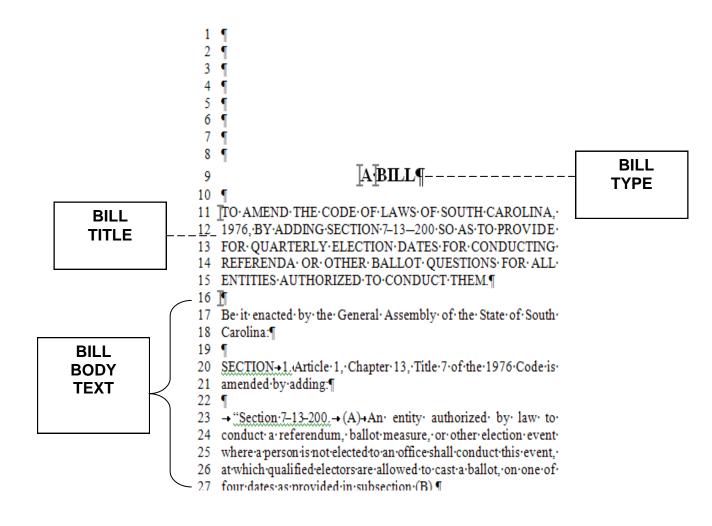
#### **BILL PARTICULARS**

Bills are sequentially numbered for a 2-year session.

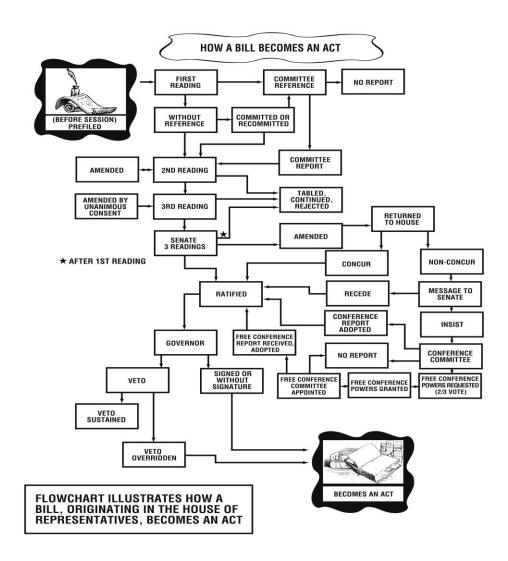
Senate Bills are sequentially numbered from 1 to 2999.

**House Bills** are sequentially numbered from **3000** and above.

#### Parts of a Bill



#### How a Bill Becomes an Act Chart



The **How A Bill Becomes an Act** chart above is reproduced by permission and is copied from the pamphlet:

#### THE LEGISLATIVE PROCESS, 14th Edition.

The contents of this pamphlet consist of *South Carolina's Legislative Process*, published by Charles F. Reid, Clerk of the South Carolina House of Representatives.

#### The Legislation link

The **Legislation link** on the S.C. Legislature web page allows you to search the following categories for the current Legislative as well as previous Legislative sessions.

#### Current Session is the default.

Legislation Legislation Search Current and Archived Legislation Roll Call Votes · House and Senate Vote History · Bill, Act or Rat Number · Quick Reference Guide To Roll Call Vote History Search Sponsor · Committee/Delegation Report and Report Features Bill History Actions Index Amendments Considered by the Senate Subject Current Senate Amendment · Subject By Sponsor - amendment currently being discussed by the Senate · Status Activity · Senate Amendment History Introductions · Quick Guide on Senate Amendment History Bill Summary Full Text · Multi-Criteria Search Bills and Amendments Considered by the House . Current Bill - bill currently being discussed by the House · Current House Amendment **Prefiled Legislation** - amendment currently being discussed by the House · Bills Prefiled in the Senate · House Amendment History · Bills Prefiled in the House · Quick Guide on House Amendment History Introduced Legislation South Carolina Law · Bills Introduced in the Senate · Ratifications/Acts (Linked Lists) · Bills Introduced in the House · Ratifications/Acts (Excel Spreadsheet) Code of Laws The Budget · Code of Regulations · Budget Bills from fiscal year Constitution 1996-97 through the current fiscal year.

## Locating Legislation by Bill, Act or Ratification Number

Bills are sequentially numbered for a 2 year session.

Senate Bills are sequentially numbered from 1 to 2999.

House Bills are sequentially numbered from 3000 and greater.

- 1. Click the **Bill**, **Act or Rat Number** link on the Legislation page.
- Type the Bill Number in the Enter Numbers field or



- 3. Type the letter "A" or "a" before an act number or
- 4. Type the letter "R" or "r" before a ratification number
- Select the type of report you prefer.
   Bill Title, Legislative Summary or Both.
- 6. Click Submit the button.
- 7. The bill report will be displayed.

You can research up to 10 bills at once by separating bill, act or rat numbers with commas.

Example: 123, A12, R12,3435,3125

An \* (asterisk) adjacent to the bill number in a report denotes that the bill has passed.

#### **Bill Number**

A member of the General Assembly tells a Legislative Council attorney the type of Bill he wants to introduce, and it is put into legal form. After the member reads and checks the legislation, he gives it to the Clerk of his body. A Bill or Joint Resolution cannot become law until it has been read three times on three separate days in each body, has the Great Seal of the State put on it and has been signed by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House. Bills may be prefiled before the beginning of a session. Prefiled Bills are numbered, dated and referred to committee. Bills and Joint Resolutions received during the session are introduced and read the first time, given a sequential Bill number and are referred to the proper committee.

#### **Rat Number**

When a bill passes each body by at least 2/3 vote, it is enrolled to await ratification. When invited to ratify by the Senate, the Speaker, Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms of the House go to the Senate Chamber to ratify Acts. During the ratification process, the presiding officers and Clerks of the two bodies sign the Acts. Each Act receives a **Ratification number (rat number)**. The Acts are immediately sent to the Governor's office by the Clerk of the Senate. The Governor has five days, Sundays excluded, during the session to approve or disapprove an Act.

#### **Act Number:**

When the Governor signs the Act or allows it to become Law without his signature, it is sent to the Secretary of State's office to be filed permanently. The bill receives an <a href="act number">act number</a>. If the Governor vetoes the Act, it must be returned with his veto message, to the Clerk of the body in which it originated, by midnight of the fifth day. That body may then consider the veto. If they override the Governor's veto (this requires a two-thirds vote of the body's members present and voting), then it is sent to the other body for its consideration (where it takes a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting to override the veto). Should either the House or the Senate not override the Governor's veto, the Act is dead. If the two bodies override the veto, the Act is sent to the Secretary of State's office and becomes law. The Act becomes effective on the 20th day after its approval by the Governor, unless some other effective date is specified in the legislation.

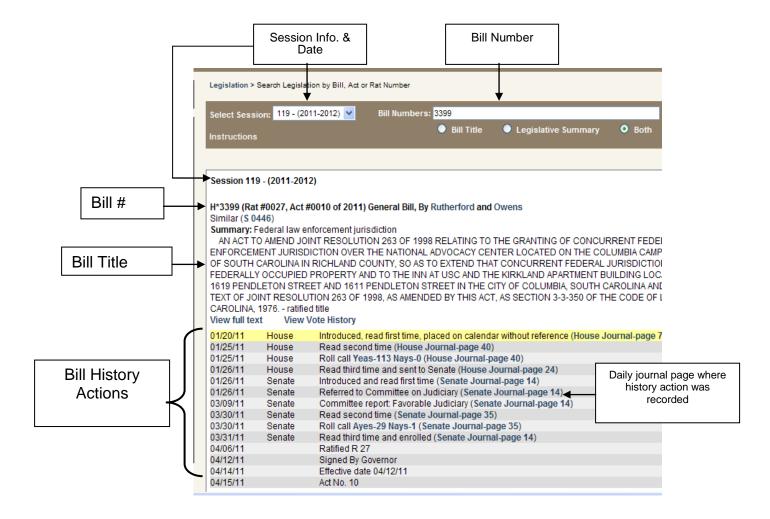
Bill that have passed the General Assembly are denoted with an \* in the Search Results Display Windows when performing a multi-criteria search.

If vetoes are sustained the \* is removed from the legislation link even though that legislation was officially ratified.

General bills (also referred to as Statewide legislation) are assigned Act Numbers first. Local and temporary legislation (Joint Resolutions) are assigned act numbers <u>after all</u> General Bills have been assigned Act numbers - usually near the end of each session year.

#### The Bill Report

#### Sample Report



Please Note: Bills are displayed on the S.C. Legislature web page without page and line numbers

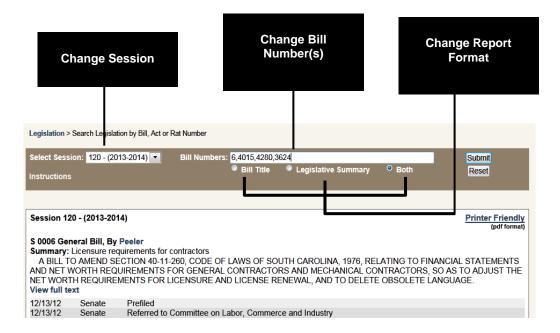
#### **Tweaking Your Current Search Event**

You can extend or reset your current search, once search results have been displayed.

#### By changing:

- Session Year
- Bill Number(s)
- Report Format

in the area located at the top of the search results window.



- 1. Change the desired criteria in the area at the top of the search results screen.
- 2. Click the Submit button. A new report will be generated.

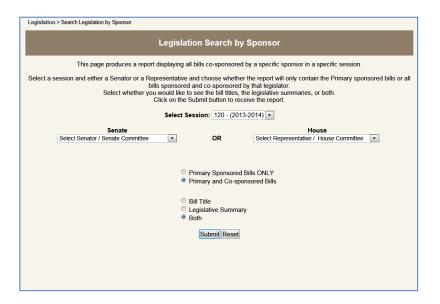
or

3. Click the Reset button to reset all search criteria fields.

#### **Locating Legislation by Sponsor**

Senators, Representatives, Senate or House Committees can sponsor legislation. All bills must have a primary sponsor. A **primary sponsor** is responsible for introducing the legislation to the members in the House or Senate chamber. Other members of that body can agree to assist in sponsoring the legislation. These additional sponsors are called **co-sponsors**.

The **Sponsor** link allows you to retrieve legislation that has been introduced by a specific sponsor.



To create a report of bills by a specific sponsor:

- 1. Click the **Legislation** link.
- 2. Click the **Sponsor** link.
- Select the Legislative session (Current session is default.)
- Select either Senator (Senate) or Representative (House) from the drop-down list.

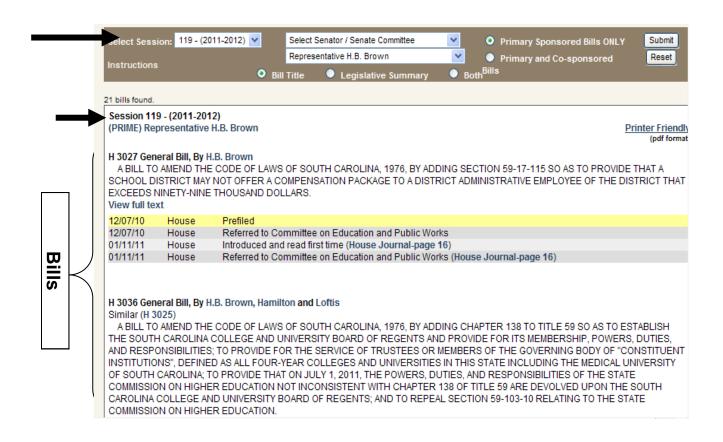
Legislators' names are listed in alphabetical order in the drop-down list.

Committee names are listed in alphabetical order and appear after Legislators' names in the drop-down list.

- Select Primary Sponsored Bills ONLY or Primary and Co-sponsored Bills
- 6. Select report type Bill Title, Legislative Summary or both.
- 7. Click Submit the button.

The Bill Sponsor report will be displayed.

#### Sample Legislation by Sponsor Report - Primary Sponsor - Bill Title





A statistical analysis is located at the end of the report.

Session 119 - (2011-2012) (PRIME) Representative Harrell					
	GENERAL BILLS	JOINT RESOLUTIONS	CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS	RESOLUTIONS	TOTAL
PASSED	3	0	5	7	15
NOT PASSED	3	0	2	0	5
TOTAL	6	0	7	7	20

A sponsor report can also be created when viewing the biography of any Legislator on the **S.C. Legislature Web Page**.

Here's how.

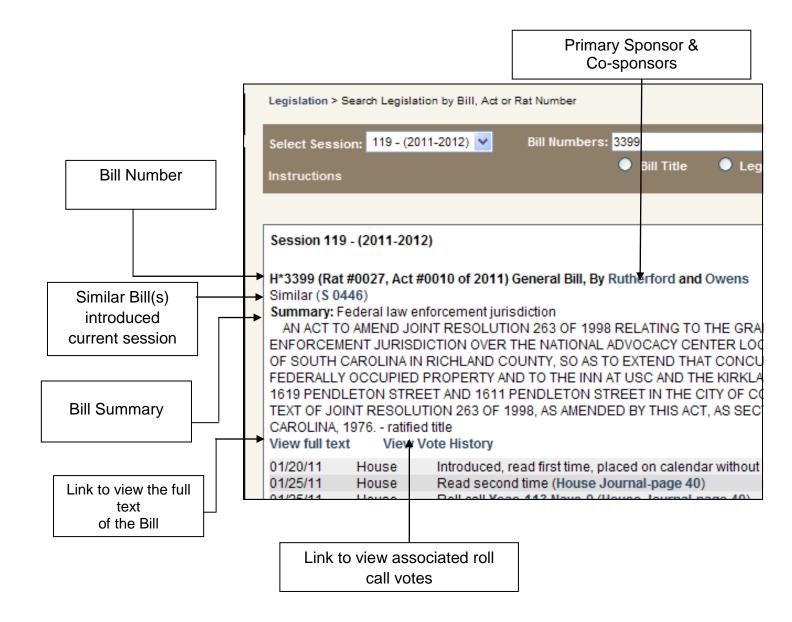
- 1. Access S.C. Legislature Web Page
- 2. Click link to Senate or House of Representatives
- 3. Click **Members** link to access the Biographies (upper left corner).
- 4. Select desired member's name
- 5. Click **Sponsored Bills** link
- 6. Click Primary Sponsor (yes or no)
- 7. Primary Sponsored Bills ONLY
- 8. Primary and Co-sponsored Bills
- 9. Click Find Bills button.

A bill report will be displayed.

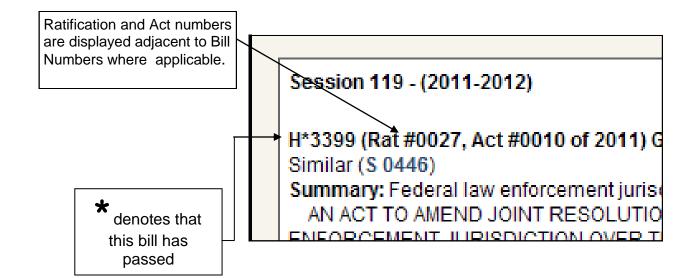
A statistical analysis is located at the end of the report.

## The Legislative Reports

#### More About the Bill Report



#### More About the Bill Report (continued)



#### **More About the Bill Report**

#### The Bill Summary

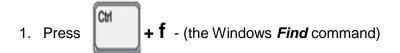
A bill summary is a shortened version of the title. The summary is a <u>one-line</u> <u>synopsis</u> of what the legislation is about. The Legislative Summary is not always accurate because <u>it is not updated</u> when the bill is amended.

The Bill Summary may contain the "nick name" of the legislation like:

- S.C. Restructuring Act
- Chandler's Law, All-Terrain Vehicle Safety Act:

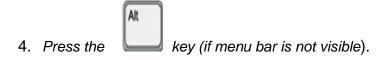


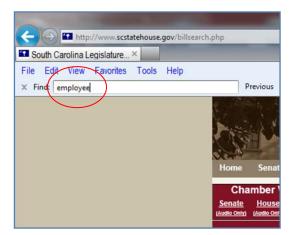
#### Finding Specific Text in a Bill Report



or

- 2. Click Edit on the Web browser menu.
- 3. Click Find or Find this Page.





- 5. Type the text that you'd like to search for in **Find** field.
- 6. Windows will locate and highlight each occurrence of your search text in the Bill Report.

#### **Navigating a lengthy Bill Report**

1. + Home (to move to the top of report)

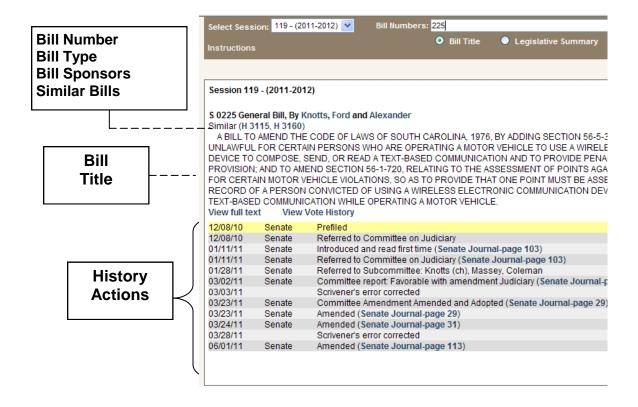
2. + End (to move to the bottom of report)

#### Types of Legislative Reports

Three types of reports are available when searching for legislation utilizing the Legislation link.

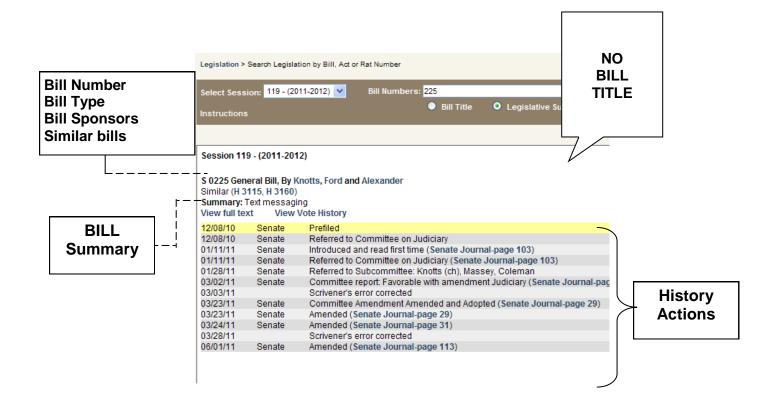
- Bill Title
- Legislative Summary
- Combination of Bible Title & Legislative Summary

#### **Bill Title Report**



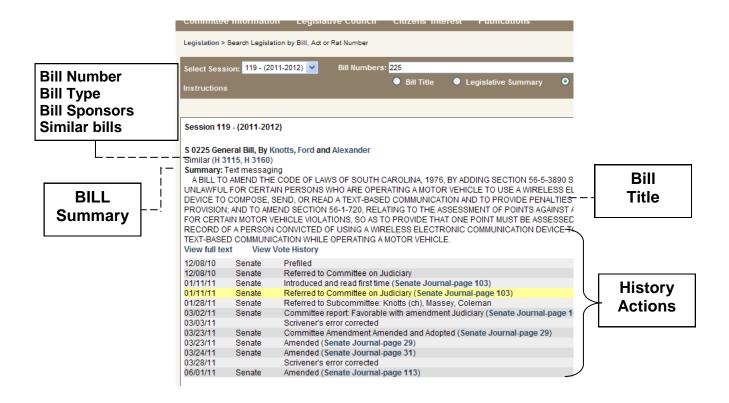
#### **Types of Legislative Reports (continued)**

#### Legislative Summary Report



#### Types of Legislative Reports (continued)

**Both Report** - A combination of the Bill Title and Legislative Summary Reports.



#### The Asterisk



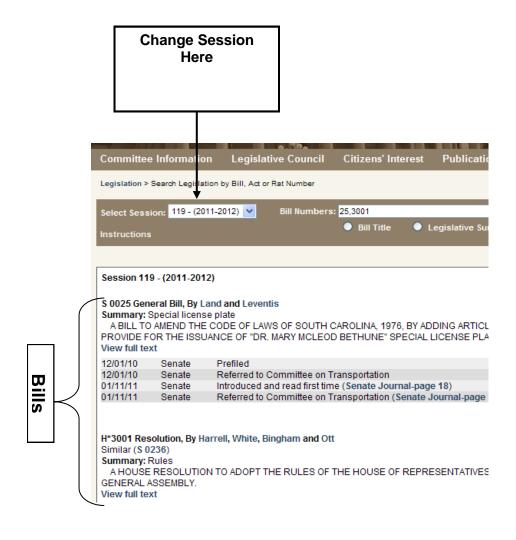
An \* (asterisk) adjacent to the bill number in a report denotes that the bill has passed both bodies by at least a 2/3's vote

H\*3001/Resolution, By Harrell, White, Bingh Similar (\$ 0236) Summary: Rules A HOUSE RESOLUTION TO ADOPT THE F GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

View full text

#### **Searching Previous Sessions**

Click the drop-down button to display a listing of previous sessions.



#### **Printing a Report**

1. Click the **Printer Friendly link** in the upper right corner of the reports.



A **printer-ready** .pdf file will be generated that contains your current report information in a different window.



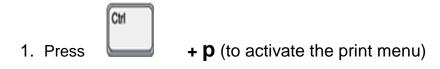
2. Click the **Printer Icon** (located near the top of the report).

# Printing a Report (continued)

If you are unable to locate the printer icon while in .pdf view

- 1. Select **File** (on the menu bar)
- 2. Select **Print** (to activate the print menu)
- 3. Click Print on the Print menu

or



2. Click on the **Print** menu

## **Committee/Delegation Report**

The **Committee/Delegation Report** link allows you to produce a report displaying bills that were <u>acted on</u> by a selected

- Senate committee
- House committee or House delegation during a specific session.

A delegation can consist of some or all State and Federal Senate and House members presiding over a specific county in S.C.

**Please Note:** The Senate does not track Senate delegation actions on the S.C. Legislature web page.

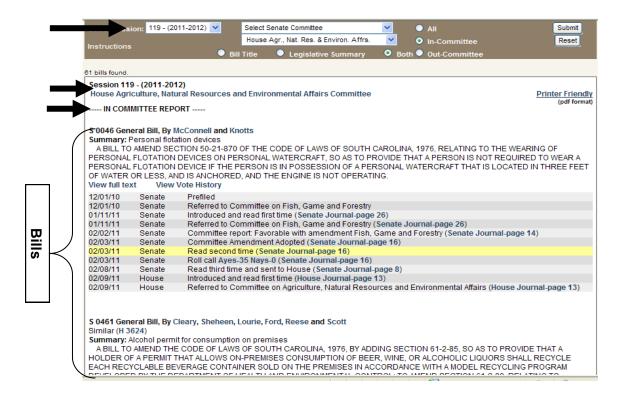


- 1. Select a **Session** (Current session is default.)
- Select either a Senate or House Committee/House Delegation from the drop-down list
- Select All for all bills referred to the committee/delegation.
- 4. Select In-Committee for all bills currently in the committee/delegation.
- 5. Select **Out-Committee** for all bills reported-out (bills that the committee has performed a committee report on and reported to the Body.)
- 6. Select the type of report you prefer.

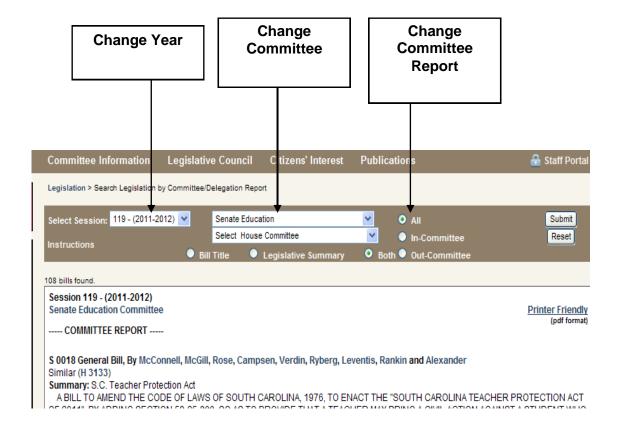
#### Bill Title, Legislative Summary or Both.

7. Click Submit the button.

#### Sample Bill Title/Legislative Summary Report for Committee



# **Committee/Delegation Report Options**



## Locating Legislation by Bill History Action

LSA tracks all activity on all House and Senate bills. The Bill History Action link allows you to create a report of legislation that has encountered a specific history action for the current or previous sessions. Currently there are 167 history actions being utilized to track legislation in our database.

Example: You can produce a report of all bills vetoed by the Governor.



- 1. Click the **Legislation** link.
- 2. Click the **Bill History Actions** link.
- 3. Select an action from the drop-down list.

Bill history actions are listed in alphabetical order.

You may also type the first letter of your selection for quicker access.

8. Select the type of report you prefer.

Bill Title, Legislative Summary or Both.

9. Click Submit the button.

The History Actions report will be generated. The "action" that you selected will be highlighted in red in the history section for each bill in the report.

# Listing of Bill History Actions

24 hour point of order

Act No.

Adopted

Adopted, returned to House with concurrence

Adopted, returned to Senate with concurrence

Adopted, sent to House

Adopted, sent to Senate

Amended

Amended and adopted

Became law without Governor's signature

Certain items vetoed by Governor

Committed to

Committed to Committee on

Committed to delegation from

Committee Amendment Adopted

Committee Amendment Amended

Committee Amendment Amended and Adopted

Committee Amendment Tabled Committee report: Favorable

Committee report: Favorable with amendment

Committee report: Majority favorable with amend.,

minority unfavorable

Committee report: Majority favorable, minority

unfavorable

Committee report: Majority unfavorable, minority

favorable

Committee report: Majority unfavorable, minority

favorable with amend.

Committee report: Recommended refer to different

committee

Committee report: Unfavorable

Committee report: without recommendation Concurred in House amendment and enrolled

Concurred in Senate amendment and enrolled

Concurred in amendment

Conference committee appointed

Conference report adopted

Conference report received

Conference report received and adopted

Conference report rejected

Conference report rejected

Continued

Continued in committee

Copies available

Debate adjourned

Debate adjourned on Senate amendments until

Debate adjourned on amendments

Debate adjourned on motion to reconsider until

Debate adjourned on motion to reconsider vote whereby

Debate adjourned on veto consideration

Debate adjourned on veto consideration until

Debate adjourned until

Debate interrupted

Debate interrupted by adjournment

Delegation report: Favorable

Delegation report: Favorable

Delegation report: Favorable with amendment

Delegation report: Favorable with amendment

Delegation report: Majority favorable with amend.,

minority unfavorable

Delegation report: Majority favorable, minority

unfavorable

Delegation report: Majority favorable, minority

unfavorable

Delegation report: Majority unfavorable, minority

favorable

Delegation report: Majority unfavorable, minority

favorable with amend.

Delegation report: Recommended refer to different

committee

Delegation report: Unfavorable

Delegation report: Unfavorable

Delegation report: without recommendation

Effective date

Free conference committee appointed

Free conference powers granted

Free conference powers rejected

Free conference report adopted

Free conference report received

Free conference report received and adopted

Free conference report rejected

House amendment amended

House insists upon amendment and conference

committee appointed Reps.

House recedes from amendment(s)

House refused to return

Indefinitely postponed

Intd. & placed on local & contested cal. w/o ref.

Intd. & placed on local & uncontested cal. w/o

reference

Introduced

Introduced and adopted

Introduced and read first time

Introduced, adopted, returned with concurrence

Introduced, adopted, sent to House

Read third time and returned to Senate with amendments

Read third time and sent to House

Read third time and sent to Senate

Recalled from

#### **LEGISLATIVE SERVICES AGENCY - LSA)**

#### NETWORK EDUCATION

Introduced, adopted, sent to Senate

Introduced, placed on calendar without reference

Introduced, read first time, placed on calendar without reference

Introduced, read first time, placed on local & uncontested calendar

Line item vetoes:

Member(s) added as co-sponsor(s): Rep(s)

Member(s) noted request to add name as sponsor:

Member(s) noted request to remove name as sponsor:

Member(s) request name added as sponsor:

Member(s) request name removed as sponsor:

Motion For Special Order Failed

Motion noted-

Motion to reconsider tabled

No legislative action on Veto

No signature required

Non-concurrence in House amendment

Non-concurrence in Senate amendment

Objection by Rep.

Objection withdrawn by Rep.

Ordered enrolled for ratification

Ordered to third reading with notice of amendments

Point of order-

Point of order-Bills dealing with revenue must

originate in the House

Point of order-House Rule

Polled out of committee

Prefiled

Prefiled without reference

Pursuant to Rule 4.8, Referred to Committee on

Pursuant to Rule 4.8, read third time and sent to

Senate

Ratified R

Read second time

Read third time and enrolled

Read third time and returned to House with

amendments

Recalled from Committee on

Recalled from House

Recalled from Legislative Council

Recalled from Senate

Recalled from delegation

Recommitted to

Recommitted to Committee on

Recommitted to conference committee

Recommitted to delegation from

Recommitted to free conference committee

Reconsider vote whereby debate adjourned on Senate amendments

Reconsider vote whereby debate adjourned until

Reconsider vote whereby read second time

Reconsider vote whereby read third time and enrolled

Reconsider vote whereby read third time and returned with amendments

Reconsider vote whereby read third time and sent to Senate

Reconsider vote whereby tabled

Reconsider vote whereby veto

Reconsidered

Referred to

Referred to Committee on

Referred to Subcommittee:

Referred to delegation from

Refused to return

Rejected

Removed from calendar

Requests for debate removed-Rep(s).

Requests for debate-Rep(s).

Retaining place on calendar committed to

Retaining place on calendar committed to Committee on

Retaining place on calendar recommitted to

Retaining place on calendar recommitted to

Committee on

Returned

Returned to House with amendments

Returned to House with concurrence Returned to Senate with amendments

Returned to Senate with concurrence

Returned to the Senate

Roll call

Ruled out of order

Scrivener's error corrected

See act for exception to or explanation of effective date

Senate amendment amended

Senate insists upon amendment and conference committee appointed

Senate refused to return

Sent to the House

Sent to the Senate

Signed By Governor

Special order

Special order, set for

Tabled

Tabled in committee

Unanimous consent for second and third readings on next two consecutive legislative days

Unanimous consent for second reading on next legislative day

Unanimous consent for second reading with notice of general amendments on next legislative day

Unanimous consent for third reading on next legislative day

Veto Continued

Veto overridden

Veto overridden by originating body

Veto overridden on certain items:

Veto sustained

Veto sustained on certain items:

Vetoed by Governor

Withdrawn prior to introduction

Please note: This listing of Bill history actions is subject to change based on the discretion of the S.C. General Assembly

# Legislation Search by Indexing of Bills

Use the **Legislation Search by Indexing of Bills** link to find legislation by specific category.

Legislative Council staff assigns each piece of legislation to at least one category. The index categories are chosen based on the content and purpose of the legislation. Legislative categories are maintained in a database that we refer to as the **Legislative Index**.

Please note: Some legislation may be categorized by more than one index topic.

#### Example:

Legislation concerning failure to stop when signaled by law enforcement officer could possibly be categorized under two index topics:

- Crimes and Offences
- Motor Vehicles



### **How to Perform an Index Search**

- 1. Click the **Legislation** link.
- Select the **Index topic** (category) from the list.



Index topics (categories) are listed in alphabetical order.

You may also type the first letter of your selection for quicker access.

3. Click Submit the button.

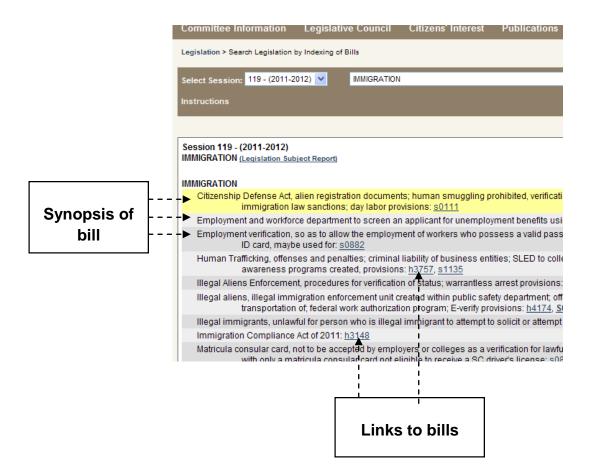
You may see one of the three results below:

- A. a report of all legislation related to that topic or
- B. instructions to more relative index topic(s).
- C. a screen that reads

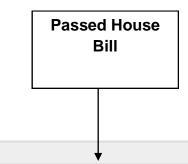
"no bills currently indexed under this Index topic Heading"



### **Legislation Index Report**



Bills numbers that have passed both bodies (by at least a 2/3's vote) are preceded by a capital  $\underline{H}$  or  $\underline{S}$  in the Legislative Index Report.



#### Judges

Election of February 2, 2011: H3451

South Carolina Appellate Court Rules, to approve amendments to Rule 219: s0749

Bond, the state is entitled to estreat the bond or recognizance one hundred eighty days after the person's failure to appear in concurt Court

Adjutant General, to establish procedures to conform state military judicial proceedings with state circuit court proceedings \$0592

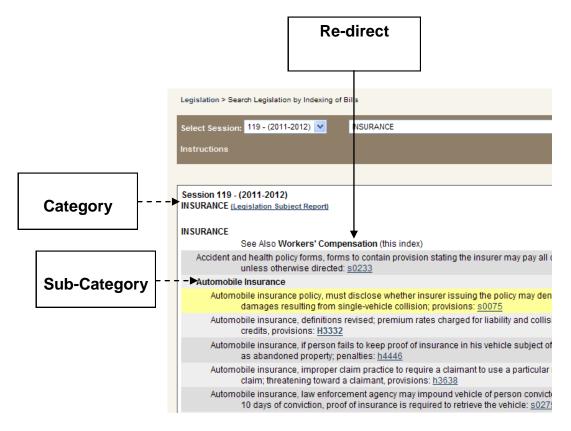
Circuit court, to consider motions for reconsideration of bond; other motions to be heard only upon defendants prima facie material change in circumstance; provisions: <a href="mailto:s0045">s0045</a>, <a href=

Election of: s0052

Some index topics are more complex and are divided into multiple subcategories to assist you in refining your search.

All sub-categories are "**bolded**" and are indented on the screen under the higher categories. There can be up to 4 levels of categories in the Legislative Index.

Complex index categories may also direct you to other related index categories. You will see a screen prompt that displays: "See also".





**Remember:** Some bills can be categorized under <u>multiple</u> Legislative index categories.

# Searching for S.C. Code Citations Using Index

The following is a listing of index topics that relate to the S.C. Code of Laws:

### 1. Code Sections of 1976 Added, Reenacted or Redesignated

Produces a report of legislation that relates to the S.C. Code of Laws where text was added to the Code. Generally the terminology "by adding" appears in the title of the legislation.

### 2. Code Sections of 1976 Amended, Suspended or Redesignated

Produces a report of legislation that relates to the S.C. Code of Laws where text in the Code already exists and that legislation is **proposing an amendment** to that text.

### 3. Code Sections of 1976 Repealed

Produces a report of legislation that relates to the S.C. Code of Laws where text in the Code already exists and the legislation is proposing that a portion of the Code **be removed**.

### 4. Code Volumes Revised and Adopted

Produces a report of legislation that relates to the **formatting and/or printing of volumes** of S.C. Code of Laws.

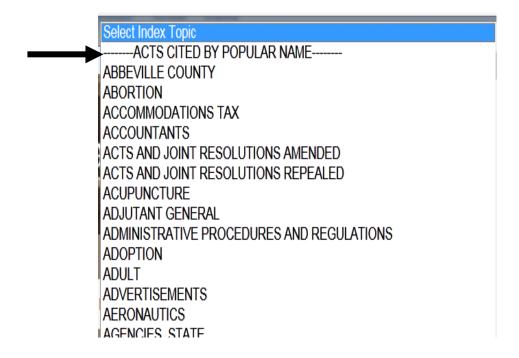
It is best to <u>research all 4 categories</u> above to perform a complete analysis of legislation that affects a specific Code citation.

### **Acts Cited By Popular Name Category**

Many times a piece of legislation will acquire a "nickname" as it progresses through the legislative process. This nickname or popular name usually remains with that legislation even after it becomes an act.

LSA maintains a database of *popular-named* legislation. Those entries are kept in our database under the category of **Acts Cited By Popular Name.** 

The **Acts Cited By Popular Name** Index listing is the first entry in the Legislative Index dialogue box.



Sometimes the Bill Summary information is listed as the popular name.

• S.C. Restructuring Act

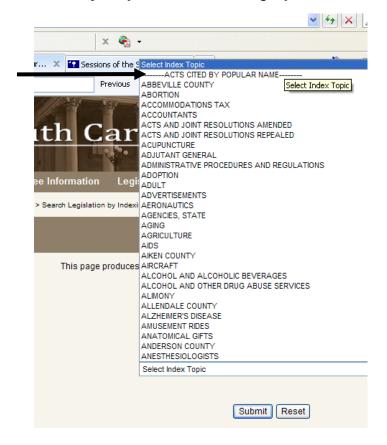
- Teacher Protection Act
- Jaidon's Law

LSA recommends that you begin your search utilizing <u>Acts Cited</u> by Popular Name category when you are looking for

- popular legislation and
- you do not know the bill, rat or act number.

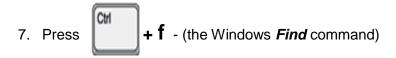
## Here's how...

- 1. Click the **Legislation** link.
- 2. Click the Index link.
- 3. Select the Act Cites by Popular Name category.



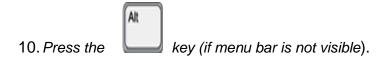
4. Click Submit the button.

An index listing of legislation will be displayed. The index listing will be in alphabetical order by popular name. **NAVIGATION SHORT CUTS** are particularly helpful when performing Index searches.



or

- 8. Click Edit on the Web browser menu.
- 9. Click Find or Find this Page.





- 11. Type the text that you'd like to search for in **Find** field.
- 12. Windows will locate and highlight each occurrence of your search text in the Bill Report.

## **Navigating a lengthy Bill Report**



+ Home (to move to the top of report)



+ End (to move to the bottom of report)

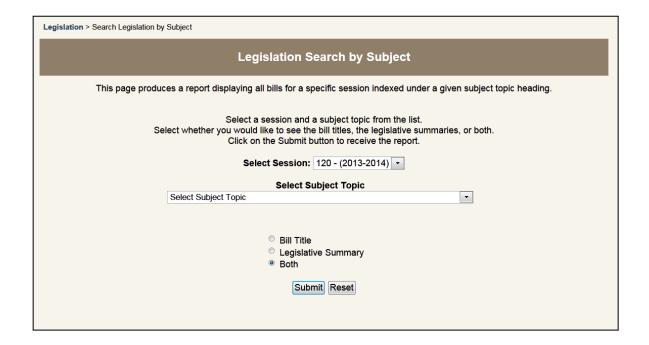
# **Legislation Search by Subject**

Use the **Subject** link to find legislation by specific category.

Legislative Council staff assigns each piece of legislation to at least one category. The Subject categories, like the Index categories, are chosen based on the content and purpose of the legislation. The Subject search feature allows you to query legislation by these categories.

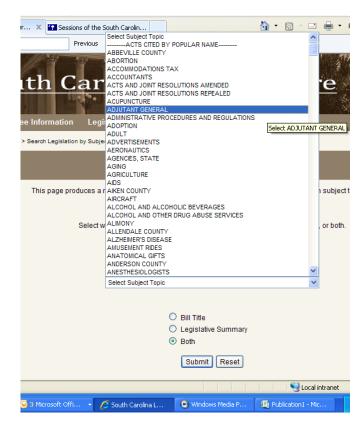
Both the Subject search and Index search features produce the same results. However, the report formats are different.

Please note: Some legislation may be categorized in more than one subject.



### Here's how...

- 1. Click the **Legislation** link.
- 2. Click the **Subject** link.



3. Select the **Subject topic** (category).

Subject topics (categories) are listed in alphabetical order. You may also type the first letter of your selection.

4. Select the type of report you prefer.

Bill Title, Legislative Summary or Both.

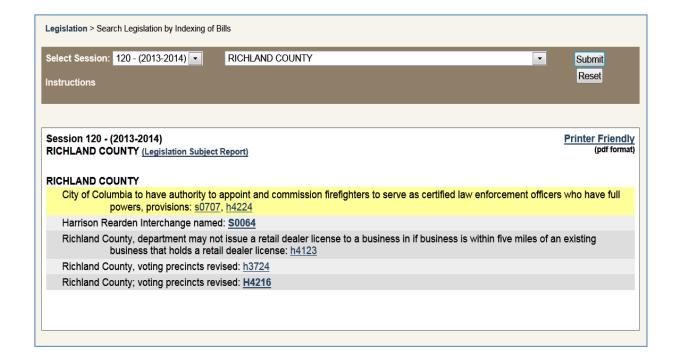
5. Click Submit the button.

You may see one of the three results below:

- A. a report of all legislation related to that topic or
- B. instructions to more relative index topic(s). or
- C. a screen that reads

"no bills currently indexed under this Index topic Heading"

#### Sample Subject Report



# **Comparison of Index and Subject Reports**

 Both reports produce the same legislative results - displaying the same bills numbers.

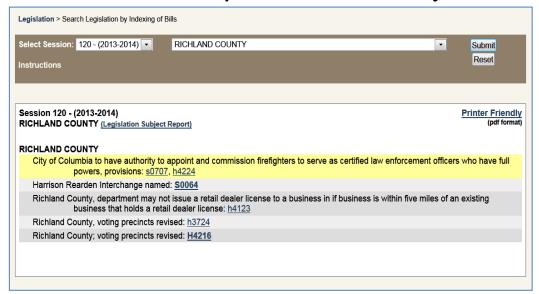
#### **Index Report**

- 1. Contains a bill synopsis
- 2. Shorter more condensed report
- 3. It is best to use the Index report when querying the S.C. Code of Laws.
- 4. It is best to use the Index when querying legislation about a specific County within S.C.

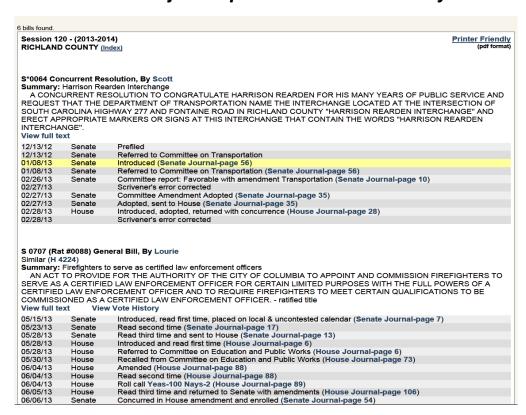
### **Subject Report**

- 1. Contains Bill title, Bill Summary and Bill History Actions
- 2. More extensive and therefore is a longer report

### Index Report on Richland County



### Subject Report on Richland County



# **Subject By Sponsor Search**

The **Subject By Sponsor** link allows you to generate a report of all bills introduced by a specific sponsor or co-sponsor pertaining to a specific subject.



#### Here's how...

- 1. Click the Legislation Link
- 2. Click the Subject by Sponsor link.
- 3. Select a **Legislative Session**. Current session is the default.
- 4. Select the **Subject topic** (category) from listing.

Subject topics (categories) are listed in alphabetical order.

You may also type the first letter of your selection.

Select either Senator (Senate) or Representative (House) from the dropdown list.

Legislators' names are listed in alphabetical order.

Committee names are listed in alphabetical order and appear after Legislators' names.

6. Select Primary Sponsored Bills ONLY or

**Primary and Co-sponsored Bills** 

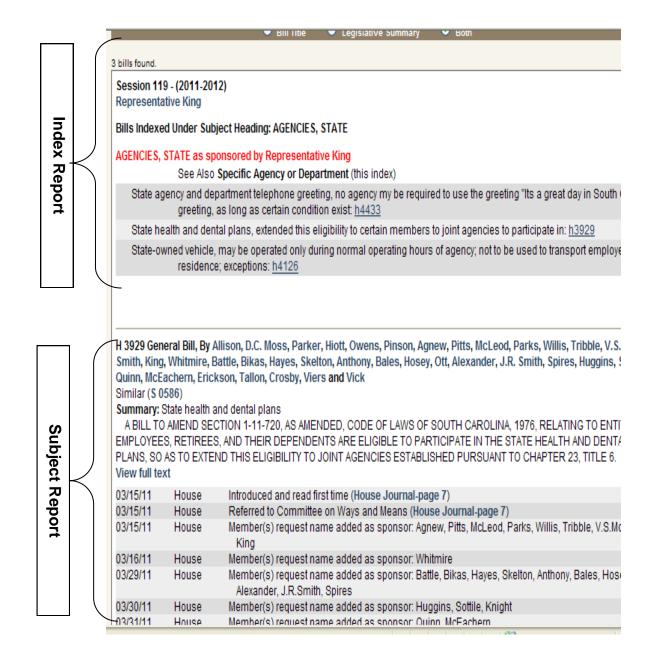
7. Select the type of report you prefer.

Bill Title, Legislative Summary or Both.

8. Click Submit the button.

The **Subject By Sponsor** report contains both the Index Report and the Subject Report.

### **Sample Subject By Sponsor Report**



# **Locating Legislation by Status Activity**

The LSA database stores history actions of all legislation for the current and previous sessions. You can create a report that displays House or Senate legislation that has been acted upon on specific dates or during specific weeks of the year.

Legislation > Search Legislation by Status Activity					
Legislation Search by Status Activity					
This page produces a report of bills for the selected chamber, during a specific session, that may have been acted upon during a given period of time.					
Select the desired session and chamber and enter dates during which you wish to check the status.  Select whether you would like to see the bill title, the legislative summary, or both.  Click on the Submit button to receive the report.					
Select Session: 120 - (2013-2014) -					
Retrieve Status Activity Since:  Dates MM/DD/YYYY through MM/DD/YYYY  This Week Last Week Last 2 Weeks Last 3 Weeks	Status on/in: House Legislation Senate Legislation House Chamber Senate Chamber				
<ul><li>Bill Title</li><li>Legislative Summary</li><li>Both</li><li>Submit Reset</li></ul>					

### **Retrieve Status Activity Since**

Dates - Both date fields must be completed in order to search a specific time period.

Selecting **This Week** will produce a report of legislation with history actions for the current week (**since the Monday** of current week.)

Selecting **Last Week** will produce a report of legislation with history actions for the last week (since the Monday of that week.)

Selecting Last Week 2 weeks will produce a report of legislation with history actions within the last 2 weeks.

Selecting **Last Week 3 weeks** will produce a report of legislation with history actions within the last 3 weeks.

### Status on/in:

Selecting "House Legislation" produces a report of House legislation only

Selecting "Senate Legislation" produces a report of Senate legislation only (not House legislation acted upon in the Senate Chamber) for the dates specified.

Selecting "House Chamber" produces a report of legislation that was acted upon in the House Chamber for the dates specified -- including Senate legislation acted upon in the House Chamber.

Selecting "Senate Chamber" produces a report of legislation that was acted upon in the Senate Chamber for the dates specified -- including House legislation acted upon in the Senate Chamber.

#### Here's how...

- 1. Click the **Legislation** link.
- 2. Click the **Status Activity** link.
- 3. Under Retrieve Status activity Since

Click the desired radio button for:

- Dates DD/MM/YYYY through DD/MM/YYYY
- or
  - This Week
  - Last Week
  - Last 2 Weeks
  - Last 3 Weeks
- 4. Under Status on/in:

Click the desired radio button for:

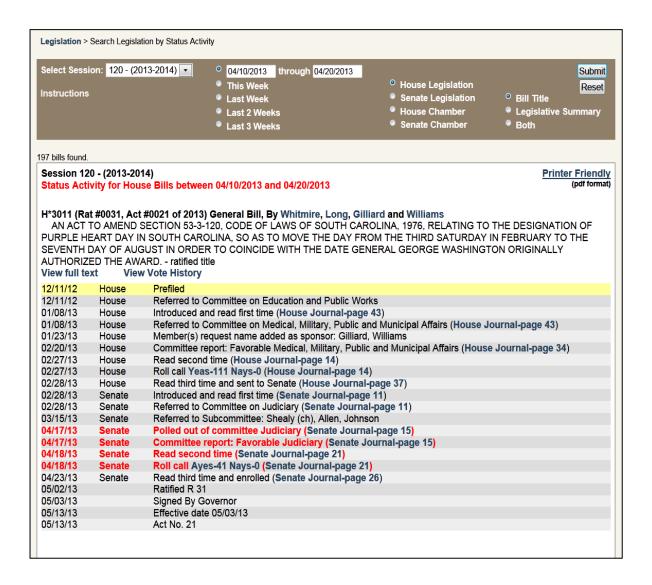
- House Legislation
- Senate Legislation
- House Chamber
- Senate Chamber
- 5. Select the type of report you prefer.

Bill Title, Legislative Summary or Both.

6. Click Submit the button.

# Sample Status Activity Report

History actions that took place during dates specified are displayed in the report in **red**.



## **Introductions**

The **Introductions** link allows you to create a numeric report by bill number, of new legislation introduced in the House or Senate chambers **SINCE** a specific date.

The Introduction link should not to be confused with House and Senate Introduction Sheets (a separate link on this page). Introduction sheets (Intro Sheets) are listings of bills introduced daily in each chamber as they appear in the House and Senate daily journals.

The House maintains a "cut-off" date for bills introduced in a 2<sup>nd</sup> year of a 2 year session.

#### House Rule 5.12

No statewide bill or joint resolution, except an appropriations bill, general, supplemental, deficiency, or a joint resolution approving or disapproving regulations of a state agency shall be considered unless (1) such legislation is introduced in the House prior to **April fifteenth** of the **second year of a two-year legislative session** or (2) such legislation shall have been introduced in the Senate and received by **May first** in the House, unless in either event it was introduced in the previous year and was carried over to the year in which it is to be considered; *provided*, however, that nothing herein shall prevent a statewide bill or joint resolution from being received, given first reading, and referred to the appropriate committee. No such bill or joint resolution shall be placed on the Calendar for further consideration unless two-thirds of those members present and voting agree to waive the rule. Once voted on and rejected, no further vote shall be allowed to waive this rule.

#### **Retrieve New Introductions**

Since: MM/DD/YYYY

Date field must be completed in order to search a specific date.

Selecting **This Week** will produce a report of introductions beginning with Monday of the current week.

Selecting **Last Week** will produce a report of introductions beginning with Monday of the last week.

Selecting **Last 2 Weeks** will produce a report of introductions since the last 2 weeks (beginning with Monday.)

Selecting **Last 3 Weeks** will produce a report of introductions since the last 3 weeks (beginning with Monday.)

#### **New Introductions / Introduced In:**

Selecting "**House Legislation**" produces a report of House legislation (legislation that was introduced in the House only. This report <u>does not include Senate bills</u> that were introduced in the House for the dates specified.

Selecting "**Senate Legislation**" produces a report of Senate legislation (legislation that was introduced in the Senate only – This report <u>does not include House bills</u> that were introduced in the Senate for the dates specified.

Selecting "House Chamber" produces a report of legislation (House and Senate bills) that were introduced in the House Chamber for the dates specified.

Selecting "Senate Chamber" produces a report of legislation (Senate and House bills) that were introduced in the Senate Chamber for the dates specified.

### Here's how...

- 1. Click the **Legislation** link.
- 2. Click the **Introductions** link.
- 3. Under Retrieve New Introductions Since

Click the desired radio button for:

- Since DD/MM/YYYY Or for
- This Week
- Last Week
- Last 2 Weeks
- Last 3 Weeks
- 4. Under New Introductions / Introduced In

Click the desired radio button for:

- House Legislation
- Senate Legislation
- House Chamber
- Senate Chamber
- 5. Select the type of report you prefer.

Bill Title, Legislative Summary or Both.

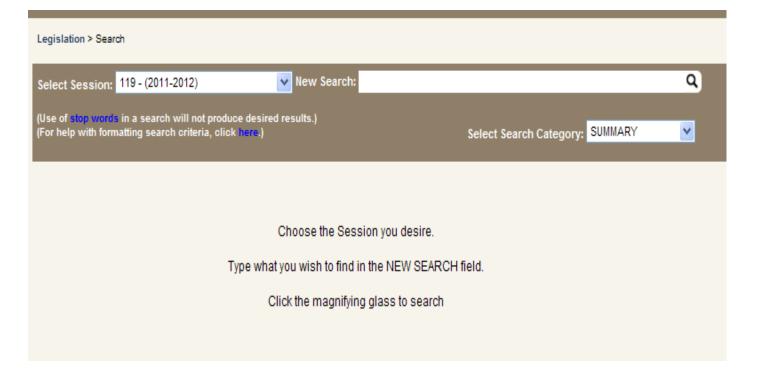
6. Click Submit the button.

## LSA Bill Summary Search

A bill summary is a shortened version of the title. The summary is a <u>one-line</u> <u>synopsis</u> of what the legislation entails and it may also contain the "nick name" of the legislation, coined phrases, colloquialisms i.e. *DMV reform*.

The Bill Summary feature allows you to create a report (by bill number) of legislation by querying the summary text of that legislation. The full text of the legislation is not searched during this query. Only the summary is displayed when this report is generated. The words or phrases searched are displayed in red.

When you type a query (a word, phrase or code citation) in the **New Search**: field. A list of bills satisfying your summary search will be displayed.



### Do not use the following words when formulating your query.

Use of these words in your query will cause incorrect search results.

Stop Words to avoid						
a	be	had	it	only	she	was
about	because	has	its	of	some	we
after	been	have	last	on	such	were
all	but	he	more	one	than	when
also	by	her	most	or	that	which
an	can	his	mr	other	the	who
any	со	if	mrs	out	their	will
and	corp	in	ms	over	there	with
are	could	inc	mz	s	they	would
as	for	into	no	so	this	up
at	from	is	not	says	to	

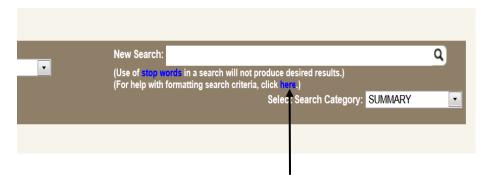


You can access this table of stop words by clicking the link: Use of **stop words** in a search will not produce desired results.

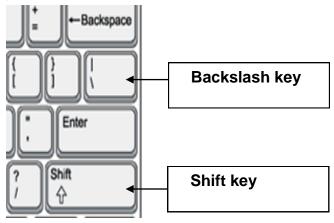
## **LSA Bill Summary Search Rules**

	Examples:			
Query	Result			
automobile	Searches all documents that contain the word "automobile"			
health insurance	Searches all documents that contain the <b>phrase</b> "heath insurance"			
firearm & acts	Searches all documents that contain both the word "firearm" and "act"			
automobile vehicle	Searches all documents that contain either the word "automobile" or "vehicle"			
boat & hooks   devices	Searches all documents that contain both the words "boat" and "hooks" or the word "devices"			
(automobile vehicle)&property	Searches all documents that contain <a href="mailto:either">either</a> the word "automobile" or "vehicle" and also the word "property"			
heal %	Searches all documents that contain any form of words beginning with "heal" (wildcard search)			
<b>&amp;</b> = and				

For help with formatting search criteria click the link located under the "New Search" field.



To create the (pipe) character



While depressing the SHIFT key - press the BACK SLASH \ key

To perform a 'wildcard' search press Shift Key + 5 to create the % character.

#### Example

Searching utilizing the search criteria of: **educat**%

Will produce a report of all documents that contain the following versions of the search criteria:

educate

educated

education

educating

educator

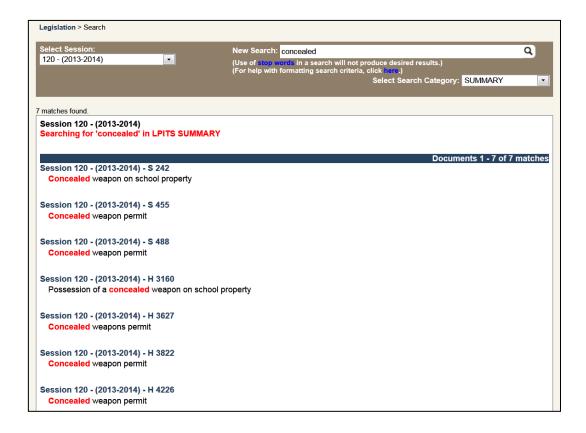
#### Here's how...

- 1. Click the **Legislation** link.
- 2. Click the LSA Bill Summary link.
- 3. Select Session.
- 4. Type query text in New Search: field
- 5. Select Search Category. Summary is the default.



6. Click the **Search** icon or press **Enter** to begin search.

#### Sample Legislative Bill Summary Report



Query text is displayed in **red** in the Legislative Bill Summary Report.



#### Warning:

The Bill Summary is never amended during the legislative process, though the bill text may be amended several times.

Therefore a summary report may not always reflect the most current content of the bill.

#### **Full Text Search**

The Full Text link allows you to search:

- Legislation
- The Budget
- S.C. Code of Laws
- S.C. Code of Regulations
- S.C. Constitution
- House and Senate Journals
- LSA Bill Summary

by querying the LSA database for the <u>current or previous</u> sessions. The database allows you to search utilizing word(s) or code citation(s).

#### **Legislation**

Legislation is set as the default.

You can search for legislation by querying all the bill text in the database for the current or previous. session. The database allows you to search utilizing word(s), phrases and/or code citation(s).

LSA recommended that you formulate your queries utilizing legal terminology rather than the "nick name", popular names, colloquialisms or coined phrases when querying legislation.

#### **Full Text Search Rules**

#### Do not use the following words when formulating your query.

Use of these words in your query will cause incorrect search results.

Stop Words to avoid							
a	be	had	it	only	she	was	
about	because	has	its	of	some	we	
after	been	have	last	on	such	were	
all	but	he	more	one	than	when	
also	by	her	most	or	that	which	
an	can	his	mr	other	the	who	
any	СО	if	mrs	out	their	will	
and	corp	in	ms	over	there	with	
are	could	inc	mz	s	they	would	
as	for	into	no	so	this	up	
at	from	is	not	says	to		



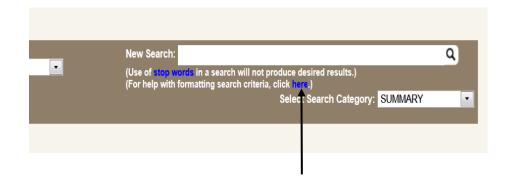
You can access this table of stop words by clicking the link: Use of stop words in a search will not produce desired results.

#### **Full Text Search Rules**

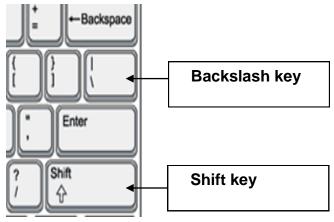
	Examples:				
Query	Result				
automobile	Searches all documents that contain the word "automobile"				
health insurance	Searches all documents that contain the <a href="phrase">phrase</a> "heath insurance"				
firearm & acts	Searches all documents that contain both the word "firearm" and "act"				
automobile vehicle	Searches all documents that contain either the word "automobile" or "vehicle"				
boat & hooks   devices	Searches all documents that contain both the words "boat" and "hooks" or the word "devices"				
(automobile vehicle)&property	Searches all documents that contain <a href="mailto:either">either</a> the word "automobile" or "vehicle" and also the word "property"				
heal %	Searches all documents that contain any form of words beginning with "heal" (wildcard search)				
37 1 101	Searches all documents that contains section "37-1-101" When searching code citations do not use hyphens to separate title, chapter and sub-paragraphs use a				
<b>&amp;</b> = and = or	<b>⁰/o</b> = wildcard				

#### You may access this table of query examples by clicking the link:

(For help with formatting search criteria, click here.) Just under the "New Search" field.



To create the (pipe) character



While depressing the SHIFT key - press the BACK SLASH \ key

To perform a 'wildcard' search press Shift Key + 5 to create the % character.

#### Example

Searching utilizing the search criteria of: **educat**%

Will produce a report of all documents that contain the following versions of the search criteria:

educate

educated

education

educating

educator

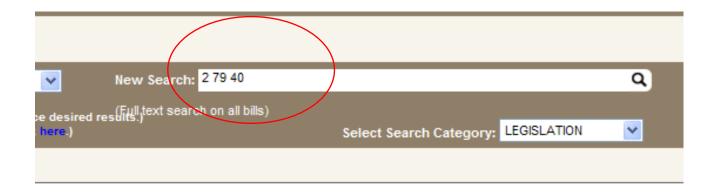
### **Full Text Search - Code Citations**

Type the code citations without the hyphens in the New Search: field.

#### Example:

**2-79-40** must be typed as:

2 79 40



#### Here's How to Perform a Full Text Search...

- 1. Click the **Legislation** link.
- 2. Click the Full Text link.
- 3. Select Session.
- 4. Type query text in the New Search: field
- 5. Select Search Category. **Legislation** is the default search object.



6. Click the **Search** icon or press **Enter** to begin search.

#### **Sample Full Text Report**



Search text is displayed in **red** in the Full Text Report.

# Module 2

**Quick Links** 



## **Quick Search Features**

The following quick search features are available on the Home Page of the South Carolina Legislature website.



Bill Number
 Access House and Senate Bills by bill number

• Legislation Full text search for legislation in the current 2-year

Legislative session.

• **Budget** Full text search of Budget Bill (Fiscal year)

• Code of Laws Full text search S.C. Code of Laws (unannotated)

(unannotated) For LSA network users logged-in on

the LSA Network

(annotated) For use by the general public and

users logged in remotely

#### **Bill Number Search - Quick Search**

Bills are sequentially numbered for a 2 year session.

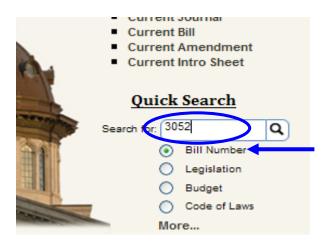
Senate Bills are sequentially numbered from 1 to 2999.

House Bills are sequentially numbered from 3000 and greater.

You can quickly access any bill using the Quick Search feature if you know the bill number.

Access the **S.C. Legislature Web Page**.

- 1. Click the **Bill Number** radio button under **Quick Search**.
- 2. Type the bill number in the Search For field.





Add additional bill numbers by placing a comma between bill numbers.

3. Click the **Search** 



A bill report will be presented.

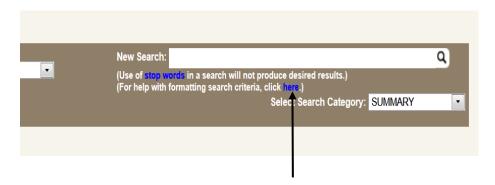
#### **Quick Search Rules**

Examples:

Query	Result			
automobile	Searches all documents that contain the word "automobile"			
health insurance	Searches all documents that contain the <b>phrase</b> "heath insurance"			
firearm <b>&amp;</b> acts	Searches all documents that contain both the word "firearm" and "act"			
automobile vehicle	Searches all documents that contain either the word "automobile" or "vehicle"			
boat & hooks   devices	Searches all documents that contain both the words "boat" and "hooks" or the word "devices"			
(automobile vehicle)&property	Searches all documents that contain either the word "automobile" or "vehicle" and also the word "property"			
heal %	Searches all documents that contain any form of words beginning with "heal" (wildcard search)			
37 1 101	Searches all documents that contains section "37-1-101" When searching code citations do not use hyphens to separate title, chapter and sub-paragraphs use a			
<b>&amp;</b> = and = or	<b>%</b> = wildcard			

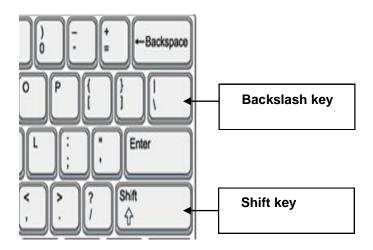
#### You may access this table of query examples by clicking the link:

(For help with formatting search criteria, click here.) Just under the "New Search" field.



To create the (pipe) character

Press **SHIFT** key plus the **BACK SLASH** key



### % = wildcard

#### Wildcard Example

Searching utilizing the search criteria of: **educat**%

Will produce a report of all documents that contain the following versions of the search criteria:

educate

educated

education

educating

educator

# **Legislation - Quick Search**

The **Legislation option** searches all bill text for the current session to help you find legislation. The database allows you to search utilizing word(s) or code citation(s). A **full text** search is performed on the most **current version** of the legislation. Previous versions are not searched.

**Tip**: It is recommended that you formulate your queries utilizing legal terminology rather than the "nick name", colloquialisms or coined phrases like: "predatory lending" "power bill" "immigration bill"

- 1. Access the S.C. Legislature Web Page.
- 2. Click the **Legislation** radio button under **Quick Search**.
- 3. **Type** the query (word, phrase or code citation) in the **Search For** field.





When typing code citations, type the code citations without hyphens (utilizing spaces instead of hyphens).

Example: 27-18-20 should be typed as: 27 18 20.

#### **Budget- Quick Search**

The **Budget** link allows you to perform a full text search on the current **State Appropriations** (budget) bill.

- 1. Access the **S.C. Legislature Web Page**.
- 2. Click the **Budget** radio button under **Quick Search**.
- 3. **Type** the query (word, phrase or code citation) in the **Search For** field.



4. Click the **Search** icon. A Budget Bill report will be displayed.



#### **Code of Laws - Quick Search**

The **Code** link allows you to perform a full text search of the most current version of **The 1976 Code of Laws of South Carolina**. The South Carolina Code of Laws database is updated annually by LSA. Code search results are displayed based on the following:

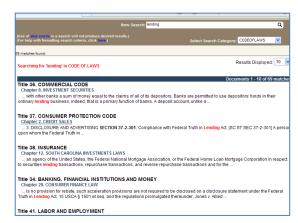
(unannotated) for LSA network users logged-in on the LSA Network (annotated) for those logged in remotely

- 1. Access the S.C. Legislature Web Page.
- 2. Click the **Code of Laws** radio button under **Quick Search**.
- 3. **Type** the query (word, phrase) in the **Search For** field.



4. Click the **Search** icon.

A Code of Laws report will be displayed.

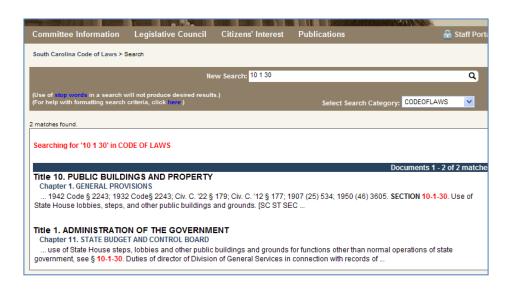


#### Search for Code Citations within the Code of Laws

- 1. Access the **S.C. Legislature Web Page**.
- 2. Click the **Code of Laws** radio button under **Quick Search**.
- 3. Type the code citation without the hyphens in the Search For field.



Example: 10-1-30 should be typed as: 10 1 30

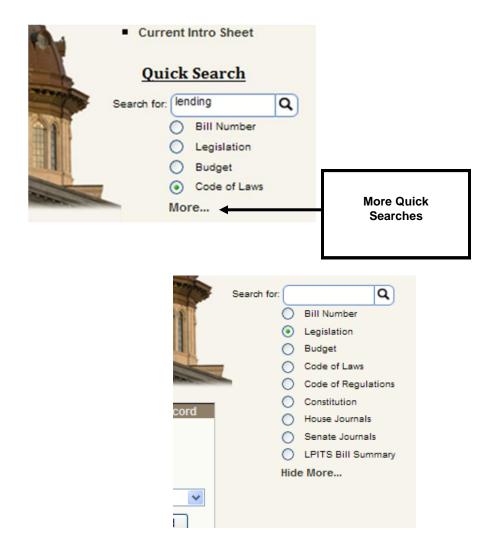


A Code of Laws report will be displayed.

#### **Accessing More Quick Search Options**

Click the **more...** link to display a listing of additional Quick search options and search the following categories.

- Constitution
- House Journals
- Senate Journals
- LSA Bill Summary



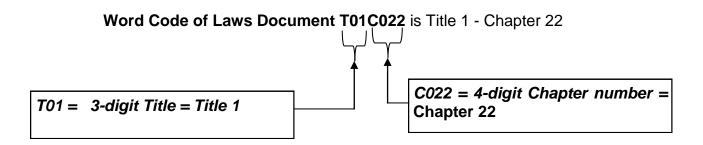
# **Module 3**

# **Helpful Tools**



# COPYING TEXT FROM THE S.C. CODE OF LAWS into a Word Document

The SC Code of Laws has been processed and preformatted by LSA into Microsoft Word documents. The documents are named by title and chapter number. Text from the S.C. Code of laws can be retrieved by the methods below and can be pasted directly into your Word document.



#### Run the **CODE** macro

- a. Alt + **F8**
- b. Type code
- c. Press **ENTER**
- Type the name of the Code of Laws Word document when prompted.

Refer to the Code of Laws Word Document Listing Handout.



#### e. Press **ENTER**

- f. You'll be placed inside the S. C. Code document.
- g. Select the text to be copied.
- h. Click the COPY icon of the ribbon
- i. Position your insertion point in the document where the new Code text needs to be positioned.

- j. Click the Paste icon of the ribbon
- k. You should eventually close the document that contains the S.C. Code of Laws.

## **Legislative Terminology**

**Act** -- Legislation enacted into law. A Bill which has passed both houses of the General Assembly, been enrolled, ratified, signed by the Governor or passed over the Governor's veto or becomes law without his signature and printed. It is a permanent measure, having the force of law until repealed.

**Adjournment** -- The end of a session for a day, with the hour and day of the next meeting set before adjournment.

**Adjournment** *sine die* -- Final end of a regular or special session with no date set for reconvening.

**Adoption** -- Approval or acceptance (usually amendments or resolutions).

**Advance Sheets** -- Compilations of laws enacted and selected memorials and resolutions adopted in a single session, issued periodically in paperback volumes prior to issuance of bound volumes.

**Agenda** -- Schedule of business planned for consideration.

**Aides** -- Legislative staff members who perform clerical, technical or official duties. In some states, aides are partisan staff assistants to the Legislature, responsible to members of their respective parties for various duties.

**Amendment** -- Any change made or proposed in a Bill by adding, changing, substituting or omitting.

**Amendment, Constitutional** -- Joint Resolution passed by two-thirds vote of each house which affects the Constitution and requires approval by voters.

**Annotate** -- To update by notation.

**Appeal** -- A parliamentary way to test and possibly change the decision of a presiding officer.

**Apportionment** -- Establishment of legislative districts from which members are elected.

**Appropriate** -- To allocate funds.

**Appropriation** -- Funds allocated for various departments of government set aside by formal action for specific use.

**Approval by Governor** -- Signature of the Governor on a Bill passed by the General Assembly.

**Archives** -- Historical records stored at Department of Archives and History.

**Attaché** -- A legislative staff member, hired or appointed to perform clerical, technical or official duties.

**Bicameral** -- A legislature containing two houses.

**Bill** -- Draft of proposed law presented to the Legislature for consideration.

**Bill, Deficiency** -- A Bill appropriating funds to programs for which the original appropriation proved insufficient. Referred to in S.C. as Supplemental Appropriation Bill.

**Bill History** -- Record of all action on any legislative measure.

Bill Index -- List of Bills by subject or number.

**Bill, Pre-Filed** -- Bills prepared, filed and referred to committee prior to the opening of a regular session.

**Bill, Skeleton** -- A measure introduced in outline form, substance being added to it at a future date.

**Bookkeeping Department** -- Handles matters for members and staff dealing in pay, subsistence and mileage, retirement, insurance, Workmen's Compensation, payment for interim committee meetings, etc.

**Budget** -- Suggested allocation of State moneys compiled by the Budget and Control Board and department heads and presented to the Legislature for consideration.

**Budget & Control Board** -- Governor, State Treasurer, Comptroller General, Chairman of Senate Finance Committee and Chairman of House Ways and Means Committee. Responsible for drafting the budget for the State.

**Calendar, Daily** -- List of pending legislation, according to the order of business scheduled for consideration by the Rules on a legislative day. Printed daily and placed on the members' desks each morning. (House Rule 6.3; Senate Rule 34.)

**Call to Order** -- Notice indicating the Legislature is in session. Also used to call a disorderly member to order.

**Carnell-Felder** -- Section 11-11-140 of the 1976 Code. Named for the authors, this is a statutory limitation on General Fund appropriations and the time when and purposes for which surplus revenues must be or may be appropriated.

**Carryover Legislation** -- Legislation held over from the first year of a two-year session.

**Caucus** -- An informal meeting of a group of the members, sometimes called on the basis of party affiliation.

**Censure** -- An act to officially reprimand an official for actions while in office. Censuring is an official condemnation for actions committed while holding a position of trust.

**Chair** -- A designation of a presiding officer or chairperson.

**Chamber** -- Hall for the meeting of a legislative body.

**Chaplain** -- Officer who opens daily sessions with prayer.

**Clerk** -- An officer elected as administrative officer and advisor on parliamentary procedure. Performs duties as prescribed in the Rules.

**Clincher** -- When a Bill has received a reading and a motion to reconsider has been tabled, this maneuver is referred to as a "clincher," due to the fact that no other parliamentary motion can bring that bill up for consideration again.

Cloture -- A parliamentary procedure invoked to limit or terminate debate. See also Previous Question.

**Code of Laws** -- Contains the general permanent statutory law, S.C. Constitution and other matters. Alterations or additions to any of the laws contained in the Code may be made only by act passed under the formalities required by the Constitution. Supplements showing changes to the Code must be prepared and published annually under supervision and direction of Legislative Council.

**Commit** -- The referral and sending of a Bill to committee or delegation.

**Committee** -- members appointed to consider and recommend disposition of Bills, Resolutions and other related matters.

**Committee**, *ad hoc* -- Committee appointed for some specific purpose. An *Ad Hoc* committee dissolves upon the completion of that specified task.

**Committee Chairman** -- member elected as the parliamentary head of a standing or special committee.

**Committee, Conference** -- Committee composed of three members from each house, appointed by the presiding officers, to resolve differences on an amended Bill. The committee reports recommendations or amendments back to the houses for further action.

**Committee, Free Conference** -- Same as conference committee, with additional power to insert new matter, to achieve compromise. (Free Conference Powers are granted by two-thirds vote of the membership of each house.)

**Committee, Interim** -- Committees appointed to study a specific problem between sessions, to report to the Legislature before a certain date. Such committees are usually created by Concurrent Resolution.

Committee, Joint -- Committee composed of members of both houses.

**Committee Report** -- An official report from a committee, either without recommendation, or with specific recommendation. The recommendations may be favorable; favorable with amendment; majority favorable, minority unfavorable; majority favorable with amendment, minority unfavorable; or unfavorable.

**Committee**, **Standing** -- A committee appointed with a continuing responsibility.

**Committee of the Whole** -- A special committee consisting of the entire house to consider unique or special matters, acting under parliamentary procedure, with the Speaker appointing a Chairman to preside. (House Rule 4.9 through 4.12.)

**Companion Measure** -- Identical Bill introduced in both houses.

**Concurrence** -- Agreement where one house agrees to a proposal or action which the other house has approved. A proposal may be adopted or amended and returned to the other house for concurrence.

**Confirmation** -- Approval by Senate and/or House of an executive appointment.

**Conflict of Interest** -- Untenable position which threatens the ability of a legislator to vote or act impartially.

**Constituent** -- A citizen living within the district of a legislator.

**Constitution, State** -- A written instrument containing fundamental principles of the State guaranteeing powers and duties of the government and certain rights to the people.

**Contested Seat** -- A situation in which two or more contestants claim the right to represent a district.

Contingency Fund -- Money set aside for unforeseen expenses during the fiscal year.

**Continue** -- A motion to carry a Bill forward until the next session. Legislation continued in the last year of a two-year legislative term dies on Monday following the general election in November. (House Rule 8.15; Senate Rule 36.)

**Convene** -- The meeting of the Legislature daily, weekly and at the beginning of a session as provided by the Constitution.

Co-Sponsor -- One of two or more members proposing any Bill or Resolution.

**Daily Book** -- The daily Calendar, Journal and Bills for consideration put together in book form on each member's desk.

**Day Certain** -- Adjournment with specific day to reconvene.

Day, Legislative -- A day on which the houses convene to conduct official business.

**Debate** -- Discussion according to parliamentary rules.

**Debate Adjourned** -- Postponement of the matter before the House, which may be brought up for consideration later.

**Decorum** -- Proper order, etiquette and conduct of members during a floor session.

**Desk** -- The desk at the front of the chamber where much of the clerical work of the body is done. Also, a term referring to the staff and offices of the Clerk.

**Desk is Clear** -- Statement by presiding officer, prior to adjourning, that there is no further business.

**Died in Committee** -- The defeat of a Bill in committee by not returning it to the House or Senate for action.

**Digest** -- A reference book, printed every two weeks, with a subject index and status of all Bills and Resolutions in the House and Senate.

**Dilatory** -- A delaying tactic using parliamentary procedure to prevent action from being taken.

**District (Legislative)** -- A division of the State represented by a legislator, by population and distinguished by number and geographical boundaries.

**Division Vote** -- Vote taken by roll call, with no record other than a total, recorded in the Journal.

**Division of the Question** -- Procedure to separate a matter into two questions, usually requested on an amendment.

**Effective Date** -- A law becomes effective twenty days after approval by the Governor, unless a date is specified. Usually it becomes effective upon approval by the Governor.

**Enacting Clause** -- That clause of an Act which formally expresses the legislative sanction. It usually begins "Be it Enacted."

**Enrolled Bill** -- The final copy of a passed Bill, prepared in Legislative Council.

**Excused** -- Absent with permission of the body or the presiding officer.

**Executive Session** -- A session excluding all persons other than members and staff personnel authorized to remain.

**Ex Officio** -- Individuals appointed or elected by virtue of the position they hold.

**Filibuster** -- A strategic device by which a minority can control the floor through "extended debate" on a measure by either delaying or preventing passage.

First Reading (Introduction) -- The first of three readings of a Bill.

**Fiscal Impact Statement** -- A statement which estimates the amount of increase or decrease in revenue or expenditures and the present or future fiscal implications of the pending legislation.

Fiscal Year -- An accounting period of twelve months. In S.C., July 1 through June 30.

**Fixed Time** -- That specific time to which a legislative body adjourns other than the regular time of convening on a subsequent legislative day.

**Floor** -- That portion of the assembly chamber reserved for members and officers of the assembly. Other persons may also be granted the privilege.

**Gallery** -- Balconies or other specific areas of chambers for visitors to view the proceedings of the Legislature.

**Galley Sheet** -- Proof copy or draft print of a document. "Galley" refers to frame that held hot metal type. An inked rubber roller was rolled over the type, producing a printed sheet used to proofread copy prior to final (press) printing.

**Germaneness** -- The relevance or appropriateness of amendments, speeches, etc.

**Gerrymandering** -- District boundary lines arranged to obtain partisan or factional advantages.

**Grandfather Clause** -- Laws often contain a clause exempting persons from having to comply. Such a situation is called "Grandfathering."

**Hearing** -- Public discussions and appearances which may be scheduled by a committee.

**Hold Harmless Clause** -- That portion of a Bill which provides that an existing activity will not suffer financially from a reduction in funding.

**Hopper** -- A depository for Bills awaiting introduction.

**House** -- A legislative body, in a bicameral legislature having the larger number of members. In S.C. it has 124 members.

**Impeachment** -- Procedure to remove certain officials for a serious crime or misconduct in office.

**Indefinite Postponement** -- A way of disposing of a proposal for the session of the General Assembly.

**Interim** -- The interval between the first and second year of a two-year session. The term may also apply to the period between the end of a two-year session and the beginning of the next session.

**Introduction (First Reading)** -- The formal presentation at the desk of a proposal after it has been drafted by Legislative Council. The Bill or Resolution is numbered and referred to committee.

Invocation -- Prayer prior to a session.

**Jefferson's Manual** -- (*Jefferson's Manual of Parliamentary Practice*, written by Thomas Jefferson) -- A volume of parliamentary law and procedure. One of the earliest works on the subject and still in wide use throughout the U.S.

**Joint Assembly** -- A meeting of the House and the Senate usually in House Chamber, by Resolution, for specific purpose such as elections, speeches, etc.

**Joint Rules** -- Rules governing procedure of the Senate and House when meeting in a Joint Assembly or a conference committee.

**Joint Session** -- Same as Joint Assembly.

**Journal, Daily** -- A record of the previous day's proceedings, including messages, roll calls, remarks made by members that are requested to be printed and action taken on all legislation considered that day. Printed daily and placed on the members' desks the following day.

**Journal, Permanent** -- Official record of proceedings of the House and Senate, compiled from daily Journals, indexed, printed and bound for each session. Indexed by sponsor, Bill number, subject and general information including committee appointments, interim committees, etc.

**Lay on the Table** -- Postponement of the matter before the house, which may later be brought up for consideration by an appropriate motion.

**Leave of Absence** -- Permission granted by the presiding officer to member who wishes to be absent, usually granted due to illness or official business.

**Legislative Council** -- Department responsible for research, drafting of Bills and amendments, codification of Laws and State Register.

**Legislative Intent** -- Purpose for which a measure was presented or passed.

**Legislative Liaison** -- Person appointed to communicate between legislators and other departments of the government.

**Legislative Manual** -- Published annually by the Clerk of the House, who serves as Editor. Contains detailed information on State, County and Federal government (located in S.C.), as well as pictures and biographies of members of the General Assembly, Constitutional Officers and the Judiciary.

**Legislative Privilege** -- Immunity from arrest granted to legislators during session of the Legislature, ten days prior to session and ten days after adjournment.

**Legislator** -- An elected member of a legislative body.

**Legislative** -- The branch of State government responsible for enacting laws (in S.C., the legislature is called the General Assembly).

**Lobbyist** -- A representative of a special interest group whose function is to influence legislation affecting his special interest.

**Local Uncontested Bills** -- Bills considered in a separate portion of the Calendar from normal statewide Bills.

**Local** -- Refers to legislation pertaining only to the district which the member represents.

**Majority Leader** -- A member of the majority party designated to be leader.

**Majority Report** -- Report which reflects the thinking of a majority of the committee members on an issue.

**Mason's Manual** -- A volume of parliamentary law and procedure providing a basis for ruling on questions of order.

Measure, Legislative -- A Bill, resolution or memorial.

**Members-Elect** -- Members elected but not having taken oath of office or officially serving.

**Members Present** -- The term used to refer to those members who are present at a daily session.

**Memorial** -- The method by which the legislature speaks to Congress and other governments or governmental agencies.

**Memorialize** -- To formally address or petition the Federal Congress, the President or others by Resolution.

**Message** -- An official communication from one house to the other or from the Governor to the Legislature, usually transmitting Bills or Resolutions. The messages become part of the official Journal.

**Message from the Governor** -- A formal communication from the Governor read into the official record.

**Microphones** -- One microphone located on each desk in the House and Senate chamber, used by members when addressing the Body.

**Minority Leader** -- A member of the minority party designated to be leader.

**Minority Report** -- A report which reflects the thinking of the members not favoring the majority position on an issue.

**Minutes** -- Accurate record of proceedings of a meeting.

**Morning Hour** -- The period prior to taking up the Calendar when consideration of any matters not on the Calendar occurs.

**Motion** -- Formal proposal offered by a member of a deliberative assembly.

**Motion, Dilatory** -- Deliberate use of parliamentary maneuver to delay.

**Motion Period** -- In the House the motion period is limited to a ten-minute timed period (time for roll calls is excluded from the ten minutes) and comes immediately following the third reading contested Bills on the Calendar (House Rules 6.3 and 8.9). Three motions are made during this time. The motion to table is permitted and is not counted as one of the three main motions. Should the third motion fail, then the pending question is the second motion; or if only two motions have been made, the Chair would be open for a third motion. Example: A motion was made to recall H5778 from the Committee on Judiciary. As a first substitute, a motion was made to recall H2819 from the Committee on Education and Public Works. As a second substitute, a motion was made to recall H2872 from the Committee on Ways and Means. There was a motion to table that motion which was rejected. The question then recurred to the motion to recall H2872, which was agreed to. Then the motion was made to dispense with the balance of the motion period, which was agreed to. In the Senate the motion period follows the call of the local uncontested calendar. During this period any motions pertaining to the business of the Senate may be made.

#### **Motions & Examples**

Proper form for some of the most common motions would be as follows:

**Adjourn:** "I move that the House do now adjourn." This is a timed motion and can only be made every fifteen minutes.

**Continue:** "I move that we continue the Bill." This is a timed motion and can only be made once an hour on the same question.

**Previous Question:** "I move the previous question on the (entire matter, amendments, etc.)" This is a timed motion and can only be made once an hour.

**Recall:** "I move that we recall (H2654 from Labor, Commerce and Industry, etc.)"

**Recess:** "I move that the House or Senate recess until (set time)." This is a timed motion and is in order every fifteen minutes.

**Recommit:** "I move that we recommit (H2567 to the Ways and Means Committee, etc.)" This is a timed motion and can only be made once an hour.

**Non-Concurrence** -- When one house refuses to agree with the other on a Bill or Resolution which the other house has amended.

**Nondebatable** -- Those subjects or motions that cannot be discussed or debated.

Oath of Office -- Oath taken by members-elect of the Legislature prior to being seated and assuming official duties. In S.C., the oath reads: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am duly qualified, according to the Constitution of this State, to exercise the duties of the office to which I have been elected (or appointed) and that I will, to the best of my ability, discharge the duties thereof and preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of this State and of the United States. So help me God."

**Objection** -- On a Bill, five members must object in order to delay action, primarily used to allow time to read the Bill, draft an amendment, etc. On a concurrent or House resolution, objection by five members will prevent immediate consideration and necessitate referral to committee by the Speaker. A committee sponsored resolution receives immediate consideration unless five members object in which case the resolution is placed on the Calendar without being referred to a committee.

**Officers** -- That portion of the legislative staff elected by the House membership, which includes: Speaker, Speaker Pro Tempore, Chaplain, Reading Clerk, Clerk and Sergeant at Arms; elected by the Senate membership: President Pro Tempore, Chaplain, Reading Clerk, Clerk, and Sergeant at Arms.

Out of Order -- Not being conducted under proper parliamentary rules and procedures.

**Pages** -- Persons stationed at the front of the chamber and available to assist the members. They are called by pressing the button on members' desks. Pages supply extra copies of Bills and Resolutions, Journals, Calendars, Digests, reports, etc. House pages are under the supervision of the Speaker's Office and appointed by the Speaker. Recommendations for page appointments should be sent to the Speaker in writing. Senate pages are appointed by the Clerk with advice of the Senators.

**Pairing** -- A written arrangement between two members where they agree to be recorded on opposite sides of an issue, one being absent when the vote is taken. A pair is recorded in the Journal but not taken into account in tallying a vote. Pairing forms must be obtained from the Clerk and returned at the time the vote is taken by the member present. (House Rule 7.8.)

**Parliamentary Inquiry** -- Question posed to presiding officer for clarification of a point in proceedings.

**Passage of Bill** -- Favorable action on a measure before either house.

**Pending Question --** The matter under consideration at the time.

**Per Diem** -- Literally, per day. Daily pay for legislators.

**Petition** -- Formal request by an individual or group to the General Assembly.

**Point of Order** -- A statement by a member calling attention to an alleged breach of order or parliamentary procedure.

**Point of Personal Privilege** -- A statement defending the rights, reputation or conduct of a legislator in his or her official capacity.

**Postpone Indefinitely** -- A means of disposing of an issue and not setting a date to consider it again.

Postpone to a Day Certain -- To defer consideration to a specific later time or day.

**Precedent** -- Interpretation of rulings by presiding officers on specific rules and may refer to unwritten rules established by custom.

**Prefiling** -- Introduction and referral to a committee of Bills prior to a legislative session.

**President** -- By Constitutional enactment, the Lt. Governor is the presiding officer in the Senate and is referred to while presiding as "Mr. President."

**President** *Pro Tempore* -- The person elected by the Senate to have the same powers as the President in the latter's absence.

**Presiding Officer** -- Person designated to preside at a legislative session.

**Previous Question** -- A motion to close debate and bring the pending question to an immediate vote. This motion requires a majority vote of the House membership when no one is speaking and requires fifty percent of those present and voting, a quorum being present, plus five members to interrupt debate. If immediate Cloture is ordered, debate is cut off at the end of two hours, equally divided between the opponents and proponents. If delayed Cloture is ordered, two hours of debate are allowed prior to the invocation of Cloture.

**Printout** -- Copy of legislative information printed by computer printer.

**Privilege of the Floor** -- Permission granted to a nonmember of the body to be in that portion of a legislative chamber during session that is reserved for present and former members and staff personnel. Privilege may be extended to other persons for the purpose of answering questions or addressing the body.

**Procedure** -- Rules and traditional practices of the respective houses of the Legislature.

**Pro Tempore** -- The designated officer of the House or Senate acting in the absence of the regular presiding officer.

**Quorum** -- The required number of members present to transact business, which is 63 out of 124 House members and 24 out of 46 Senators.

**Quorum Call** -- A method used to establish the presence of a majority for the lawful transacting of business.

**Ratify** -- To approve and make valid. After a Bill has received three readings in each house, ratification is set by the Senate sending a message inviting the House to come to the Senate Chamber at a certain time. The House then stands in recess while the Speaker and Clerk, preceded by the Sergeant at Arms, proceed to the Senate Chamber, where the Bills are signed by the presiding officers and Clerks.

**Reading Clerk** -- An elected officer who assists the Clerk by calling the roll, tabulating votes, reading Bills, messages and Resolutions, etc.

**Reapportionment** -- Redivision into equally populated election districts, based on census.

**Recall a Bill** -- A motion which returns a Bill from a committee or the other house for further consideration. A Concurrent Resolution is needed to recall a Bill from the Governor.

**Recede** -- Withdraw from an amendment or position on a matter.

Recess -- Intermission in a daily session.

**Recommit** -- To send back to committee.

**Reconsideration** -- A process where a measure previously adopted or defeated can be reopened (within the same day or the next legislative day only) and acted upon again. Once an action on a Bill or amendment has been taken, the motion to reconsider is in order. The motion to reconsider shall be taken up immediately, except while a speech is being made, when it is considered immediately after disposal of the pending matter.

**Referendum** -- A method by which a measure adopted by the Legislature may be submitted to popular vote.

**Referral** -- The sending of a Bill to committee.

**Regular Order of Business** -- The sequence of business set up for each legislative day. (House Rule 6.3; Senate Rule 34.)

**Regulation** -- A rule or order of an agency made under authority of a statute passed by the Legislature. Regulations must be approved by the Legislature prior to being placed in effect.

**Rejection** -- An action which defeats an amendment, Bill, motion or other matter.

Report -- Written notice to the House or Senate of action taken in committee on Bills.

**Repeal** -- A method by which legislative action is revoked or abrogated.

**Rescind** -- Annulment of an action previously taken.

**Resolution, Concurrent** -- Affects the action of the General Assembly and its members. It does not carry an appropriation and does not have the force of law, as an Act or Joint Resolution does, but records the sense of the two houses. Requires only adoption by each house.

**Resolution, Joint** -- Has the same force of law as an Act, but is a temporary measure, dying when its subject is completed. It requires the same treatment as a Bill and after passage, its title is not changed to that of an Act. When used to propose an amendment to the Constitution, it does not require the approval of the Governor but does require a two-thirds vote of the membership of each house.

**Resolution, Senate or House** -- Same as Concurrent Resolution, except is the expression of one house.

**Revenue** -- Yield of taxes and other sources of income the State collects.

**Robert's Rules of Order** -- A volume of parliamentary law and procedure providing a basis for ruling on questions of order.

**Roll Call** -- The recorded vote on an issue. In the House, by an electronic voting system connected to individual desk switches. In the Senate, roll calls are taken by voice vote, with names of members being called in alphabetical order by the Reading Clerk.

**Roster (List of Members)** -- Booklet containing names and addresses of members, officers and districts of each house for the current session.

Rostrum -- Podium or desk area at the front of a chamber.

**Rules** -- Methods of legislative procedure; Joint Rules govern both houses and Senate or House rules regulate only the one house.

**Ruling of the Chair** -- A decision by the presiding officer concerning a question of order or procedure.

Section -- Distinct portion of each Bill.

**Senate** -- A legislative body in a bicameral legislature having the fewer number of members. In S.C., it has 46 members.

**Seniority** -- A custom sometimes used in making committee assignments based upon length of service.

**Sergeant at Arms** -- An officer elected by each house to maintain order under the direction of the presiding officer, as well as maintenance and upkeep of chambers and offices assigned to the respective houses.

**Session** -- The formal, continuous convening of the Legislature, whether regular, extra or organizational, from the first legislative day to *sine die* (final) adjournment.

**Session, Organizational** -- Meeting held after the general election to officially organize the House of Representatives to transact business.

**Simple Majority** -- One more than half of those voting on a question.

**Sine Die** -- Adjournment "without day" being set for reconvening. Final adjournment.

**Speaker** -- Presiding officer and chief administrative officer of the House of Representatives, elected by the body.

**Speaker Emeritus** -- A past Speaker of the House, an honorary title.

**Speaker** *Pro Tempore* -- Substitute presiding officer, taking the Chair on request of the Speaker in his absence. Elected by the body.

**Special Order** -- Matter of business set for special time and day designated.

**Sponsor** -- Legislator who introduces a Bill, amendment or Resolution.

**Sponsor Report** -- A computer printout of all legislation introduced to date by each member and the action to date.

**Stand at Ease** -- A term referring to that situation in which the body does not recess or adjourn but suspends its deliberations for indeterminate periods of time.

**Standing Committee** -- Regular committees of the Legislature, set up by the Rules to perform certain Legislative functions. House Committees are: Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs; Education and Public Works; Interstate Cooperation; Invitations and Memorial Resolutions; Judiciary; Labor, Commerce and Industry; Legislative Ethics; Medical, Military, Public and Municipal Affairs; Operations and Management; Rules; and Ways and Means. Senate Committees are: Agriculture and Natural Resources; Banking and Insurance; Corrections and Penology; Education; Ethics; Finance; Fish, Game and Forestry; General Committee; Interstate Cooperation; Invitations; Judiciary; Labor, Commerce and Industry; Medical Affairs; Rules; and Transportation.

**State Register** -- Contains proposed and finally adopted regulations for State Agencies. Additions to the State Register must be published by the Legislative Council at least once every thirty days.

**State the Question** -- To place a question before the Legislative body for its consideration.

**Statutory Committee** -- A committee created by statute.

**Status of Bill** -- The position of a Bill at any given time in the legislative process. It can be in committee, on the Calendar, in the other house, etc.

**Statutes** -- Laws enacted by the General Assembly. A law is enacted after it is passed by both the House of Representatives and the Senate. The general and permanent statutes at large are published annually in the Acts and Joint Resolutions which also contain the local and temporary laws enacted.

**Stopping the Clock** -- A practice of lengthening the hours of the legislative day irrespective of the passing of the hours of a calendar day by stopping the clock.

**Strike Out** -- The deletion of language from a Bill or Resolution.

**Subsistence** -- Money paid to members for daily expense.

**Sunset** -- Expiration date of a measure.

**Supplemental Appropriation** -- Additional funds allocated over original appropriation.

**Table** -- A means of disposing of a Bill or other matter.

**Take a Walk** -- To purposely be absent to avoid voting on a measure.

**Term of Office**\_Duration of office of an official.

Title -- A concise statement of the contents of a Bill.

**Unanimous Consent** -- Usually requested to suspend rules for a specific purpose.

**Uncontested** -- Refers to a piece of legislation which is not objected to by three members of the House.

**Unicameral** -- A single body Legislature.

**Veto** -- The action of a Governor in disapproval of a measure; on its return to the Legislature, each house either sustains the veto or overrides it.

**Veto Override** -- to pass a Bill over Governor's veto requires a two-thirds vote of members present and voting of both houses acting separately.

**Voice Vote (viva voce)** -- Oral expression of the members when a question is submitted to their determination. Response is given by ayes and nays and the presiding officer states his decision as to which side prevailed.

**Vote** -- Formal expression of will or decision by the body.

**Vote, Division** -- Vote taken by standing in the Senate and by roll call in the House, with no record, other than the total, recorded in the Journal.

Vote, Record (Roll Call) -- Roll call vote, which is recorded in the Journal.

Withdraw a Motion -- To recall or remove a motion according to parliamentary procedure.

**Without Recommendation** -- A committee report which is neither favorable nor unfavorable.

Yeas and Nays -- Recorded vote of members on an issue.

Yield -- Relinquishing of the floor to another member to speak or to ask a question.

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#### THE LEGISLATIVE PROCESS, 14th Edition.

The contents of this pamphlet consist of *South Carolina's Legislative Process*, published by Charles F. Reid, Clerk of the South Carolina House of Representatives.

**LSA Legislative Services Agency** -- Formerly Legislative Printing, Information & Technology Systems.

# Acronyms used by the S.C. General Assembly

The following list contains some of the acronyms frequently used during the Legislative Process.

3M -- Medical, Military, Public and Municipal Affairs Committee

**ACIR** -- Advisory Council on Intergovernmental Relations

ADSAP -- Alcohol and Drug Safety Action Program

**AFDC** -- Aid To Families With Dependent Children

AG -- Attorney General or Adjutant General

APIP -- Annual Permanent Improvement Program

**BCB** -- Budget and Control Board

**BEA** -- Board of Economic Advisors

**CCRS** -- Children's Case Resolution System

**CHE** -- Commission on Higher Education

**CIB** -- Capital Improvement Bonds

**CJA** -- Criminal Justice Academy

**CMHC** -- Community Mental Health Center

**COLA** -- Cost of Living Adjustment

**CPI** -- Consumer Price Index

CRF -- Capital Reserve Fund

**CRS** -- Children's Rehabilitative Services

**DHEC** -- Department of Health and Environmental Control

**DJJ** -- Department of Juvenile Justice

**DMH** -- Department of Mental Health

**DOT** -- Department of Transportation

**DRG** -- Diagnostic Related Group

**DSS** -- Department of Social Services

**EFA** -- Education Finance Act

**EIA** -- Education Improvement Act

**FYI** -- For Your Information

**GAAP** -- Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

**GIS** -- Geographical Information Systems

**GOB** -- General Obligation Bond

**GRF** -- General Reserve Fund

**HAC** -- Human Affairs Commission

**HCFA** -- Health Care Financing Administration

**HCPO** -- Health Care Planning and Oversight Committee

**HHSFC** -- Health and Human Service Finance Commission

**HOTS** -- Higher Order Thinking Skills

**HRM** -- Human Resource Management

**HSIP** -- Human Services Integration Project

**IRM** -- Information Resource Management

**ITPA** -- Index of Tax Paying Ability

**JARC** -- Joint Appropriation Legislative Review Committee

**JBRC** -- Joint Bond Review Committee

LAC -- Legislative Audit Council

**LCI** -- Labor, Commerce and Industry Committee

**LPITS** -- Legislative Printing, Information & Technology Systems

MIS -- Management Information Systems

**MUSC** -- Medical University of S.C.

**NA** -- Not Applicable

**OEPP** -- Office of Executive Policy and Programs

**OPIP** -- Overall Permanent Improvement Program

**O&M** -- Operations and Management Committee

**POLA** -- Professional and Occupational Licensing Agencies

PP -- Preferred Provider

**PPPS** -- Probation, Parole and Pardon Services

**PRT** -- Parks, Recreation and Tourism

**PSA** -- Public Service Activities

PSC -- Public Service Commission

**SCDC** -- S.C. Department of Corrections

**SCEA** -- S.C. Education Association

**SDE** -- State Department of Education

**SFC** -- Senate Finance Committee

**SHA** -- State Housing Authority

SHIMS -- Strategic Highway Plan for Improving Mobility and Safety

SLED -- State Law Enforcement Division

SREB -- Southern Regional Education Board

SSI -- Supplemental Security Income

VA -- Veterans Affairs

VR -- Vocational Rehabilitation

WMC -- Ways and Means Committee

WPU -- Weighted Pupil Unit

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